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Effective 19 March the contents of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT will be reorganized as follows:

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DAILY REPORT

FBIS

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

EEC LEADER ROY JENKINS DEPARTS BEIJING AT END OF VISIT

OW011424 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--President of the European Communities Roy Jenkins, his wife and his party left here by air this afternoon at the end of their visit to China.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang went to the guest house to say good-bye to the distinguished guests. Among those seeing them off at the airport were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and Assistant Foreign Minister Song Zhiguang, and Chinese Ambassador to the European Economic Community Kang Maozhao and his wife. Diplomatic envoys of European Community countries to China were also present.

XINHUA Correspondent

OW011406 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Roy Jenkins Scores Big Success on China Tour--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA correspondent Zhou Cipu)--Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Communities, may be proud of his positive achievements as he left here today at the end of a successful visit to China. He told Chinese friends that he had achieved the objective of strengthening political and economic ties between the European Communities and China and that his visit had produced encouraging results. Chinese friends congratulated him on the success of his trip to China.

China and the European Communities have broad prospects for expanding amicable relations and cooperation. The Chinese Government and people are firmly behind the West European countries in their efforts to unite and become strong and wish to see them gradually integrate politically, economically and in defence.

A united and powerful Europe is of great importance to peace, security and stability in the world. At the same time, a prosperous and powerful China will be a big obstacle in the way of the Soviet Union which dreams of dominating the world.

Premier Hua Guofeng put it aptly in his meeting with Mr Jenkins: "China hopes to see a united and strong Europe. Our European friends also hope that China will be prosperous and powerful. This is our common point of departure in developing relations between China and the European Communities."

Common interests and mutual goodwill have brought China and the European Communities closer together in the last few years, with increasing exchanges of visits and growing economic and trade relations. China signed a significant trade agreement with the European Economic Community last year, bringing the total volume of trade the same year to 3,200 million U.S. dollars, a 52.9 percent increase over 1977.

During his stay in China, Mr Jenkins had friendly meetings with Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premiers Deng Xiaoping and Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang. The two sides had an extensive and detailed exchange of views on the present world situation, major international issues and the expansion of bilateral relations.

Western Europe is a major exporter of important materials, industrial equipment and technology, and is the biggest trading bloc in the world. China needs the European Communities' advanced technology and equipment in its drive for modernization. Their member states, in their own interests, regard China as a vast potential market.

During their meetings in Beijing, both sides expressed the sincere wish to further their bilateral relations. They made a serious study of those problems hampering the growth of economic and trade ties and actively probed ways and means of solving the problems. Informed sources said that the biggest obstacle to expanding trade between the two sides lay with the imbalance in trade, in the trade deficit on the Chinese side. In the present situation, that problem cannot be solved quickly, but it is imperative that the two sides make joint efforts to reduce the imbalance as far as possible so that their economic and trade relations can move forward smoothly and rapidly.

China will do its best to export more goods needed by Western Europe, and the EEC member states, for their part, should encourage Chinese exports by lifting restrictions on commodities that China is able to export. It is encouraging that both sides have started to give thought to the problem. While Mr Jenkins was in China, word came from negotiations in Brussels that the EEC had decided to relax restrictions on China's textiles.

Mr Jenkins announced in Beijing that his commission was disposed to recommend to the Council of Ministers of the European Communities that China should be included in the EEC's generalized preference scheme for 1980. The measure, if implemented, will make Chinese commodities more competitive on the West European market.

The two sides also discussed issues related to expanding cooperation in science and technology and diversifying trade.

During the talks, China expressed support for the EEC's efforts to establish a relatively stable monetary system, believing that such a system would be instrumental in advancing bilateral economic and trade relations.

Some friends in Western Europe are not sure whether economic and trade relations between the EEC and China will be adversely affected by the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty and the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. It was reported that, during talks in Beijing, the Chinese side asked Mr Jenkins to explain to friends in Western Europe that "There have been long-standing trade relations between China and the EEC member states and that in doing business China will never forget its old friends."

It is noteworthy that the two sides have agreed that a joint committee will start work in Beijing as of May 3, 1979, to coordinate and inspect the implementation of the trade agreement, solve the problems that may arise and probe new ways of expanding trade. This step will surely help advance economic and trade relations as well as ties of friendship and cooperation between the two sides.

ASEAN-EEC INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION MEETING ENDS IN JAKARTA

OW011305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--The European Economic Community (EEC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ended their 3-day meeting on industrial cooperation in Jakarta yesterday, according to reports of foreign news agencies.

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During the meeting, the five ASEAN countries submitted to their European counterparts 197 projects under eight major sectors, seeking European assistance in investment and other respects. Delegates of the two communities (included in the EEC side were four banking groups representing 27 leading banks) have held sectoral discussions.

At statement issued at a press conference described the meeting as a major step forward in ASEAN-EEC cooperation and also an expression of strong desire to intensify the existing links through joint ventures in the fields of capital investment, transfer of technology and know-how as well as of operational skill in industrial cooperation.

It was decided at the end of the meeting to set up a coordinating board to facilitate transactions between the two groups. Participants from both regions said the meeting had fulfilled its purpose in establishing private contacts and paving the way for possible close business relationships. More meetings between the two groups will take place to decide on the details of the industrial cooperation.

The EEC is the third largest investor in the ASEAN region (1.3 billion U.S. dollars) after Japan and the United States.

UNITED STATES

PRC AMBASSADOR TO U.S. PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO CARTER

OW020318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0306 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Washington, March 1 (XINHUA)--Cai Zemin, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the United States of America, presented his credentials to President Jimmy Carter at the White House this morning.

President Carter had a friendly talk with Ambassador Cai Zemin. The president said he was happy that great progress has been made with regard to the development of relations of the two countries. He said that today is a date of historical significance for the relations of the United States and the People's Republic of China now that the two countries exchange ambassadors and establish embassies in both capitals.

Ambassador Cai Zemin expressed his resolve to make efforts to develop the friendly cooperation between the two countries and to promote the understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Present on the occasion were Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. president for national security affairs; Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs; Edith Dobelle, chief of protocol of the State Department, and Michael Oksenberg, senior staff member of the National Security Council.

TREASURY SECRETARY BLUMENTHAL CONCLUDES BEIJING VISIT

Return Banquet

OW011721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--W. Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, and Mrs Blumenthal gave a return banquet here this evening. Among the guests was Chinese Vice-Premier Yu Qiuli.

In his toast, Secretary Blumenthal said: "We have had many important discussions on economic matters and we have had some very good results."

"Our economies have a natural compatibility and these important accomplishments represent an auspicious beginning to the promise of our growing and mutually beneficial ties. The way has now been cleared to fulfill the new prospects that have been opened by the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries," he added.

In reply, Chinese Minister of Finance Zhang Jingfu said that Secretary Blumenthal's current visit to China was an important one. "We hold that Mr Secretary's current visit to China is a success and the results of the talks between the two sides are satisfactory," he added.

Minister Zhang Jingfu went on to say: "Our two countries have different social systems but they have quite a few points in common. In the interests of our two peoples and of world peace, we need to view and handle our bilateral relations in the context of the overall international situation and with a long-range political and strategic perspective. The results of Mr Blumenthal's visit to China have fully proved that there is much room for strengthening our friendly cooperation"

Present at the banquet were J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in China, and Mrs Roy. Among the guests were Zhang Wenjin, Chinese vice-foreign minister, Wang Runsheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, Xin Yuanxi, vice-minister of finance, Xie Ming, adviser to the Ministry of Finance, and Qiao Peixin, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China.

Finance Minister's Comments

OW011722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1701 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Chinese Finance Minister Zhang Jingfu said today the ministerial financial talks between China and the United States had achieved important results.

Speaking to newsmen after today's last round of talks with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal, Zhang Jingfu said: "Our talks accomplished the expected objectives of enhancing understanding and friendship as well as trade and economic cooperation."

Zhang Jingfu was entrusted by the Chinese Government to hold talks with Secretary Blumenthal on questions of common concern in the fields of finance and economy. He said both sides attached great importance to Blumenthal's China visit. "We have made important progress toward the settlement of outstanding issues between the two countries concerning claims and assets of private individuals," he said. "We reached agreement, in principle, on the work of a Sino-U.S. joint economic committee, and contributed to the development of bilateral economic and trade relations. In addition, we exchanged views on the substance of a trade agreement to be signed by the two countries, and decided, through discussion, on a work plan for the next stage.

"All this shows we have taken a new stride forward in enhancing economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. We think highly of Secretary Blumenthal's successful visit to China. The results of the bilateral talks are satisfactory," he said.

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Inauguration of U.S. Embassy

OW011720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the United States of America in China, and Mrs Roy gave a cocktail party at noon today in celebration of the inauguration of the embassy.

Among the guests were Zhang Jingfu, minister of finance, Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Wang Rinsheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, Xin Yuanxi, vice-minister of finance, and Qiao Peixin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Bank.

Prior to the party, the national flag of the U.S.A. was hoisted and the embassy's plate was hung at a ceremony. W. Michael Blumenthal, U.S. president's special envoy and secretary of the treasury, officiated at the ceremony and attended the cocktail party.

Departure for Shanghai

OW020938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)--W. Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of the treasury, Mrs Blumenthal and his party left Beijing for Shanghai this morning by special plane in the company of Vice-Minister of Finance Xin Yuanxi.

They were seen off at the airport by Zhang Jingfu, minister of finance; Qiao Peixin, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China; Xie Ming, adviser to the Ministry of Finance; and J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in China, and Mrs Roy.

In Beijing, Mrs Blumenthal visited educational establishments and a kindergarten and had a talk with Xie Bingxin, a famous authoress known her writings for young readers.

MONDALE RECEIVES PRC MINISTER TANG KE IN WASHINGTON

OW020259 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Washington, March 1 (XINHUA)--Walter Frederick Mondale, vice president of the United States of America, received Tang Ke, special envoy of the Chinese Government and minister for metallurgical industry, at the White House this morning.

During a friendly conversation, Vice President Mondale expressed welcome to the Chinese special envoy who has come to attend the inauguration ceremony of the Chinese Embassy in the United States and to pay a visit to the country.

Tang Ke conveyed to the vice president regards from Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping. The vice president asked the Chinese envoy to relay his regards to Vice-Premier Deng.

Present on the occasion were the first Chinese ambassador to the U.S., Chai Zemin, senior staff member of the U.S. National Security Council Michael Oksenburg and U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Roger Sullivan.

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U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF APPOINTED NATO COMMANDER

OW012125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1810 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Carter announced yesterday his appointment of General Bernard Rogers, U.S. Army chief of staff, as commander in chief of the U.S. Forces in Europe and Rogers' appointment by the Defense Planning Committee of NATO as supreme allied commander in Europe, according to reports from Washington.

President Carter said, "In recent years, the alliance has faced difficult challenges. Most important is the steady growth and modernization of Warsaw Pact--and especially Soviet--forces. We are now moving together to meet that challenge."

He stressed that the strength of NATO takes on an added dimension and it becomes even more important to "guarantee security and stability in Europe." He called for the joint efforts of NATO members to fulfill the target of its long-term defense program adopted at the NATO summit last year in Washington.

Bernard Rogers is **succeeding** General Alexander Haig as commander in chief of the U.S. Forces in Europe and supreme allied commander of NATO, Europe, on July 1.

SOVIET UNION

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN, IRAN EVENTS

HK010825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 79 p 6 HK

[Study notes on international affairs by Gao Changjun [1559 1603 4596]: "A Little Demonstration by the Big Hegemonist"]

[Text] At around 0800 on 14 February an Oldsmobile left the residence of the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan in the direction of the U.S. Embassy. In the car was U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs. It was intercepted by four armed terrorists and Dubs was taken to the Kabul Hotel.

After this event, the United States made frenzied attempts to save Dubs. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance urged the Afghan Government to exercise "extreme discretion" and take no chances that could further endanger Dubs' life.

But a few hours later, a band of Afghan policemen attacked the terrorists. The U.S. ambassador was consequently killed. According to reports, three Soviet advisers and an official of the Soviet Embassy were present during the attack. They refused to discuss possible ways to save Dubs' life. Instead they lent a hand with the armed attackers and even provided them with weapons. In a report on this matter, AFP said that "one or more Soviet advisers played an unusually active role" in this incident. This raised the question: Who killed Dubs after all?

The same day the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was killed, the U.S. Embassy in Iran was briefly occupied by guerrillas there. U.S. Ambassador William H. Sullivan was "captured." He was at last released following proper steps taken by the Iranian Government. After the incident, TASS reported that according to "those who stormed the embassy," their action was aimed at "arresting" the agents of the Iranian state security intelligence bureau "hidden in the U.S. embassy." Such a report was in line with the publicity that the Soviet Union had conducted against the United States to exploit the situation in Iran.

The role played by the Soviet Union in the events in Kabul and Tehran enraged the United States. According to reports, the United States protested to the Soviet Union "in the strongest terms." Acting on the orders of an "extremely angry" President Carter, the State Department demanded that the Soviet Union provide an overall report on "the actions of Soviet advisers involved" in the murder of the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan. President Carter's press secretary said that "the more we look at this matter, the more upsetting it is." In a talk with Moscow's Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin on the Soviet advisers' role in Dubs' murder, a high U.S. official pointed out that what the United States knew about this matter was "based on several U.S. Embassy officials' accounts of what they witnessed." A State Department spokesman also said, "When the life of the U.S. ambassador was at stake, the refusal of the Soviet advisers on hand to negotiate cannot be considered a proper act."

The Soviet Union was obviously embarrassed by the questions and demands raised by the United States. It had to admit that Soviet advisers were at the scene but it tried to pass the buck, saying that the Soviet advisers' "aim was to protect" "the life of Soviet citizens," although no Soviet citizens had been kidnaped. Using such an argument to absolve the Soviet advisers from all blame obviously could not convince anyone.

The U.S. ambassador in the Soviet Union also lodged an official protest to the Soviet Union over a TASS report on the "capture" of the U.S. ambassador in Tehran. This disturbed Soviet propaganda organs. According to a 15 February report by a REUTER correspondent in Moscow, after the U.S. protest, "Moscow television stations tonight suddenly stopped attacking so-called U.S. intervention in Iran." This shows that earlier TASS reports were an exercise in spreading rumors.

Afghanistan and Iran are strategic points in the west Asia region through which new and old czars must pass in their expansion southward. They are also important targets of the two superpowers' current global contest for hegemony. The Soviet Union has always tried to dominate this region by every conceivable means. The role played by it in Dubs' death and Sullivan's "capture" is simply a small demonstration of a big hegemonist's expansionist efforts.

CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO CONCLUDES VISIT TO USSR

OW012113 Beijing XINHUA in English 1807 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, March 1 (XINHUA)--A Cuban military delegation led by Raul Castro Ruz left here today after an eight-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Raul Castro was received by Leonid Brezhnev on February 27, TASS reported. They exchanged views on the "development and strengthening of fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba" and "urgent international issues." When Brezhnev awarded Castro with an order, he bragged about Soviet-Cuban cooperation and said that the Soviet Union and Cuba could invariably find a common language in the building of a new society or in international affairs.

Castro arrived in Moscow on February 21 and called on Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov the same day. They "explored questions of common interest."

Cuba is universally known as a lackey of the Soviet Union. Soviet aid to Cuba totals over 2,000 million U.S. dollars a year. In international affairs, Cuba works in unison with the Soviet Union and makes trouble in several regions of the world. It dispatched large numbers of soldiers to Africa and the Middle East to serve Moscow's aggression and expansion.

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The Soviet journal NEW TIMES in a recent article lauded Cuba's foreign policy and said that many Cubans had laid down their lives for it.

NORTH ASIA

PRC OFFICIALS CITED ON SUSPENSION OF TRADE DEALS WITH JAPAN

Gu Mu Remarks

OW020853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (KYODO)--Vice Premier Gu Mu Friday denied speculation that China's sudden suspension of big trade deals with Japan had come because of a change in Chinese foreign trade policy.

The vice premier, at a meeting in Beijing with Katsumi Fujishima, vice president of Japan Broadcasting Corporation, explained that the suspension had been brought on by the absence of sufficient financial support. Without settling the financial problem, China would be unable to pay for industrial equipment to be imported from Japan, he said. Regarding the Wuhan steel plant, built with Japanese and West German assistance, Gu said its rolling mill had been idled due to the nonoperation of a power dam because of a long drought.

Comments by 'Trade Authorities'

OW020949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (KYODO)--Chinese trade authorities said Friday China would honor plant import contracts with Japan though it had decided to postpone their execution temporarily.

"We will carry out the contracts and are ready to settle the issue smoothly and quickly," they were quoted as saying by Yaeji Watanabe, visiting secretary general of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

The Chinese said that preparing for payments should have preceded or come together with concluding of the contracts, but it did not turn out that way. "With the contracts already established, we are now worried about payments," the Chinese were quoted as saying.

According to Watanabe, the Chinese authorities said they were now adjusting the whole process, a step necessary purely from economic considerations. Watanabe also told reporters that Liu Xiwen, vice foreign trade minister, would arrive in Japan March 17 for a review of the Sino-Japan long-term trade agreement with Japanese officials.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPAN JUNIOR CHAMBER DELEGATION

OW011245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation with a delegation from the Japan Junior Chamber led by Sadao Ioku and Taro Asou here today. The hosts and guests had breakfast together after the meeting. Hu Qili and Liu Houming, vice-chairmen of the All-China Youth Federation, were present.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on February 26.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE TO SRV EMBASSY CALLS FOR PEACE TALKS

OW011643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

["China Proposes Negotiations to Vietnam Between Vice-Foreign Ministers"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government today proposes once again to the Vietnamese Government that each side appoint a vice-minister of foreign affairs as its representative to meet as soon as possible at a mutually agreed place for concrete negotiations on ending the current border conflict between the two countries and any constructive measures that can ensure peace and tranquillity along the border between the two countries, and then proceed to settle the disputes between the two countries concerning the boundary and territory.

This was stated in a note sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Vietnamese Embassy here today. Full text of the note reads:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in China and has the honour to state as follows:

On February 17, 1979 the Chinese Government issued a solemn statement in which it proposed that the Chinese and Vietnamese sides speedily hold negotiations to discuss the restoration of peace and tranquillity along the border between the two countries and proceed to settle the disputes concerning the boundary and territory. It is to be regretted that the Vietnamese side has failed to make a positive response to this proposal of the Chinese side.

However, the Chinese Government still hopes to see a settlement of the disputes between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. To this end, the Chinese Government would like to propose once again to the Vietnamese Government that each side appoint a vice-minister of foreign affairs as its representative to meet as soon as possible at a mutually agreed place for concrete negotiations on ending the current border conflict between the two countries and any constructive measures that can ensure peace and tranquillity along the border between the two countries, and then proceed to settle the disputes between the two countries concerning the boundary and territory. The Chinese side would welcome Vietnamese ideas about the level, venue and other matters of the negotiations between the two sides.

This proposal of the Chinese Government accords with the will and interests of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples in maintaining relations of peace and friendship, and also meets the earnest desire of the majority of the countries in the world and international opinion to see a cessation of the border conflict between China and Vietnam and an assured peace between the two countries. It is hoped that the Vietnamese Government will give serious consideration and make a positive response to the Chinese Government's sincere proposal.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

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PEACE TALKS NOTE TRANSMITTED TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL

OW021210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, March 1 (XINHUA)--Chinese Permanent Representative to the United Nations Chen Chu this afternoon transmitted to Leslie O. Harriman, president of the Security Council, a copy of a note addressed today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to the Vietnamese Embassy in China.

The note says that the Chinese Government once again proposes to the Vietnamese Government that each side appoint a vice-minister of foreign affairs as its representative to meet as soon as possible at a mutually agreed place for concrete negotiations on ending the current border conflict between the two countries and any constructive measures that can ensure peace and tranquillity along the border between the two countries, and then proceed to settle the disputes between the two countries concerning the boundary and territory.

In his letter delivered to the Security Council president, the Chinese permanent representative requested that his letter and the note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

GU MU COMMENTS ON WITHDRAWAL, PROGRESS OF OFFENSIVE

OW020639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0634 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu said Friday that the Chinese military offensive against Vietnam to defend China was progressing smoothly. Gu also told Katsumi Fujishima, vice chairman of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, that China could, therefore, withdraw its military forces as planned. He said China would punish Vietnam again within limited space and scope if Vietnam should rise up in the future.

FURTHER ON LI XIANNIAN'S REMARKS ON SRV, CAMBODIAN FIGHTING

OW011154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1148 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Mar (AFP)--Asked whether the "Vietnamese armed provocations" included Vietnamese actions in Cambodia, Mr Li ruled out the existence of a link between the Chinese counter-attack and the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

"Kampuchea (Cambodia) is another question. We are counter-attacking because they made incursions into our own territory. Of course we stand by the people of Kampuchea in their fight against the Vietnamese aggression," the vice-premier said.

Asked whether the Chinese would continue to occupy Vietnamese territory until the Vietnamese agreed to negotiate, Mr Li, who referred to Vietnam as the "running dog of the Soviet Union," answered, "not necessarily. When our goal is achieved we will certainly withdraw our troops."

As for Chinese casualties so far in the fighting, the Chinese leader quoted an old Chinese saying: "If you want to get rid of one thousand people you should be prepared to have eight hundred of your own killed" he added that this did not mean eight Chinese soldiers died for every 10 Vietnamese killed. "According to reports by Vietnam, they have put out of action all our main forces which is not true," Mr Li said.

Mr Li was asked to comment on a recent statement by visiting U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal expressing America's desire to see China effect a "speedy" withdrawal of its troops from Vietnam.

He declined to give comment by saying, "We have made it clear to all well-meaning friends in the world that our action is limited and we will definitely withdraw our troops."

In response to a question, Mr Li said that China had received no signs from foreign businessmen indicating a negative reaction to its action in Vietnam. The press conference lasted about 30 minutes before the Chinese vice-premier went to a scheduled meeting with British Industry Secretary Eric Varley. The sale of British Harrier jump jets to China was not touched upon during Mr Li's interview with the press.

AFP REPORTS PRC ON VERGE OF WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM VIETNAM

OW021235 Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Beijing, 2 March (AFP)--China appears to be on the verge of withdrawing its troops from Vietnam after a two week "punitive" operation, according to several indications given in the Chinese capital today. A generally well informed Chinese source disclosed that an announcement would be made tomorrow or the next day, but did not say whether it related to the recall of troops outside Chinese territory.

Meanwhile various Chinese officials hinted here today that the end of the Chinese "lesson" was near. Vietnam has understood the lesson" and "the lesson has been given to Vietnam" were some of the comments, reliable sources reported.

It was the first time since the start of the Chinese "counter-attack" on February 17 that such comments had been heard.

Observers said that a withdrawal of Chinese forces over the weekend would be in line with the proposal made yesterday by the Chinese Government to the Vietnamese Embassy here for bilateral negotiations. Although Hanoi turned down the offer today as expected, the principle of a negotiated settlement was not rejected, observers said. They added that it was understandable that Vietnam refused to negotiate as long as Chinese troops remained on Vietnamese territory. This did not mean that the Vietnamese Government would not consider the Chinese proposal for talks at the vice foreign minister level once Chinese forces have left Vietnam.

Vice-Premier Li Xiannian told journalists yesterday that the end of the operation was approaching. U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal also stated yesterday that he was convinced by statements made to him by top Chinese leaders including Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping that the armed action would not last "much more."

Observers recalled that last Friday Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao told a Swedish visitor that the Chinese "lesson" in Vietnam would last another week or "a bit more." The same day in Moscow reports from Chinese sources indicated that the Chinese "counter-attack" would end on March 4, this coming Sunday.

While the situation at the front appeared to have eased, a new Chinese diplomatic offensive begun yesterday was clearly designed to replace the armed confrontation.

NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) reported today that China's representative to the United Nations, Chen Chu had transmitted his government's proposal for peace negotiations with Vietnam to the president of the UN Security Council.

An official NCNA Chinese commentary yesterday supported the position taken by several countries in the Security Council in favour of a simultaneous withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and Chinese forces from Vietnam. China was careful not to link its withdrawal from Vietnam with Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia to avoid the possibility of getting bogged down in a long-term occupation of Vietnamese territory, observers said. But they added that it was unlikely that Vietnam would speedily withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

China yesterday also moved to gain international support for its position by broadcasting a film, also shown in China, by satellite throughout the world, depicting the Vietnamese "armed provocations" along the frontier that justified the China "counter-attack."

Observers said that if the Chinese withdrawal did begin, threats expected tonight from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev would fall flat.

BEIJING MEDIA REPORTS ON PRC-SRV BORDER FIGHTING

OW011235 [Editorial Report OW] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 28 February broadcasts in its "PLA Life" program a report entitled "Expose Their Lies, Restore Their True Features," saying that at the end of January, a group of reporters visited a leading organ of a Chinese border defense unit in Yunnan Province and read a Vietnamese anti-China propaganda document seized by Chinese border defense militiamen. It has been translated into Chinese and circulated to serve as teaching by negative example. The document, according to the report, explains "the origin of the Sino-Vietnamese dispute, blaming the Chinese people for undermining Sino-Vietnamese friendship." Next the document tells about the Vietnamese authorities' kindness toward the Hoa people. Finally the radio says, it clamors for war, saying that "Vietnam has inexhaustible strength. No country can defeat us." The report also notes that Chinese soldiers and inhabitants in the border area have exposed the Vietnamese authorities' lies about the origin of the Sino-Vietnamese disputes. After refuting Vietnamese allegations about Chinese intrusions into Vietnam, the report points out that "in 1974 the Vietnamese authorities created over 100 provocative incidents in which Vietnamese troops intruded into Chinese territory and killed Chinese border inhabitants" and that "there were over 400 similar incidents in 1975 and more than 900 in 1976."

The report continues saying that ever since they sold themselves out to "Soviet revisionism, the Vietnamese authorities have been pursuing an anti-China policy." On 7 December 1978, the report says, a Vietnamese army first lieutenant and a captain incited Vietnamese inhabitants of a village on the Vietnamese side of the border by saying: "Even if China does not attack Vietnam, Vietnam will attack China; otherwise, the Soviet Union will not give us food, weapons and ammunition," notes the report.

In another report, the same Beijing Domestic Mandarin broadcast describes how sometime in late January (Geng Changhu), leader of a PLA company, led a detachment to ambush Vietnamese soldiers who had intruded into Chinese territory. In the encounter, Vietnamese troops were killed and wounded and a number of carbines, rifles and landmines were seized. The report does not say how many men were involved or where the incident occurred.

In another report, the same Domestic Mandarin broadcast describes how an artillery squad of a PLA unit demolished "a Vietnamese pillbox on Height 549 within Chinese territory." The report notes the incident took place on 17 February, after Chinese frontier troops launched the "counterattack in self-defense" against the Vietnamese, but does not further identify the locality.

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In another 2.5-minute report, the same broadcast says a Chinese border defense reconnaissance unit ambushed a group of Vietnamese soldiers on 20 February while on patrol duty. In the encounter, three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and one Vietnamese second lieutenant was captured, notes the report, without identifying the site of the incident.

In another 3-minute report, the same broadcast says that on the morning of 20 February, fighters of the second platoon of the first company of a PLA unit scaled Gushan, a 200-meter-high hill and wiped out Vietnamese soldiers who had used it to shell and strafe the Shuitu commune in Longzhou County, Guangxi Province.

In another 2.5-minute report, the same broadcast says there is a Ho Chi Minh exhibition hall in the vicinity of Sino-Vietnamese border marker No 108. It notes that close to the hall is the (Guqiu) village in China's Mengma area. After the victory of the Vietnamese revolution, the village established a Ho Chi Minh exhibition. The report says that when Chinese border troops launched the "counterattack in self-defense" against Vietnam, Chinese artillery destroyed many enemy pillboxes but refrained from shelling the two Vietnamese pillboxes near the exhibition hall for fear of damaging it. Chinese troops encircled and captured the pillboxes, thereby preventing the hall's destruction.

In another 5-minute report, the same broadcast says that (Chen Chuangang), fighter of the 5th Company of a regiment of a border defense unit in Guangxi, spent 2 nights and 1 day fighting Vietnamese soldiers after losing contact with his company on 17 February. He killed and wounded 10 enemy troops, the report notes.

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0301 GMT on 3 March transmits a 720-word newsletter recounting the heroic fighting spirit of the Chinese tank units fighting in Vietnam. The newsletter says that, on 18 February, "a number of tanks of the 7th and 9th tank companies of a Chinese frontier defense unit advanced toward the Bac Pha district in Ha Quang County." As the tanks advanced, they were warned about an "enemy artillery position." The newsletter relates that the tanks "attacked the enemy artillery position with strong firepower and, in less than half an hour, over 20 enemy guns were destroyed and an enemy artillery battalion was put out of action."

According to the newsletter, the Chinese tanks continued to advance toward Soc Giang in Ha Quang County with the enemy trying to stop the tank assault with artillery fire. It says that after the tanks destroyed the enemy firepower, the infantry troops following closely behind them rushed forward and "victoriously captured the enemy position."

The newsletter continues: On the afternoon of 20 February "Chinese artillery fiercely bombarded Soc Giang," dealing a telling blow to the enemy. When the artillery fire stopped, notes the newsletter, Chinese tanks again advanced, followed by their infantry, and in a short time "a number of enemy troops were wiped out."

YUNNAN FRONTIER FORCES SAVE SICK VIETNAMESE VILLAGER

OW011700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Yunnan border front, March (XINHUA)--Frontier forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on the Yunnan border front sent an ambulance to save a sick Vietnamese villager on the afternoon of February 27.

The sick Vietnamese was a man called Phan of Yao nationality from a mountainous village northeast of Lao Cai.

After Chinese frontier forces captured the Vietnamese positions near the village, the Yao people who had fled to nearby mountains began to return home and army medical personnel set out to see if there were any villagers needing assistance. In one house they found Phan in bed groaning with pain. He was diagnosed as suffering from ulcerous peritonitis. The doctors gave him an injection and reported to headquarters, which immediately sent a military ambulance to take Phan to a Chinese hospital although fighting continued. The headquarters wrote a special message to the hospital, instructing the medical staff to treat the Vietnamese villager the same way as a seriously wounded Chinese soldier. Phan's son went along to look after him during his hospitalization.

RADIO CAMBODIA COMMENTS ON CRUELTY OF SRV INVADERS

OW011310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea denounced the Vietnamese invaders for their criminal action in Kampuchea in a commentary today.

The commentary says that the Vietnamese aggressors are pursuing a policy of burn all, destroy all and kill all in Kampuchea. The massacre of the innocent Kampuchean people is a step towards genocide of the Kampuchean nation, it adds.

It states that the aggressors in the southwest region not only burnt rice, homes, villages and property, they also killed cattle and brutally assaulted people by slashing their ears and palms of their hands. They also gathered some of the villagers together and carried out mass slaughter.

The commentary says that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's fascist action has caused bitter resentment among the Kampuchean people. They are determined to unite as one and will wage a national liberation war against the Vietnamese till all the aggressors on Kampuchean soil are wiped out.

CONTINUING UN DEBATE ON SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORTED

OW011954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, February 28 (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council this evening held its fifth meeting on "the situation in Southeast Asia."

Kampuchean Representative Thiounn Prasith said in his speech that the tension in Southeast Asia lay wholly in the Vietnamese aggressive policy and its invasion of Kampuchea. Peace and security would be restored in Southeast Asia only when Vietnam withdrew all its forces from Kampuchea, he emphasized.

Thiounn Prasith said that the Vietnamese representative wept in the council and pretended that they were victims. The distorted facts must be put right. He went on to speak at length about the century-old Vietnamese voracious ambition to swallow up its small neighbours. He said that Vietnam was economically poor, but politically ambitious. Hanoi's plan to form the so-called "Indochina federation" under the yoke of Vietnam was but a first step towards its eventual domination of the whole of Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean representative pointed out that Vietnam had tried to subvert the Kampuchean revolution although Kampuchean people offered help and assistance to the Vietnamese during their hard times.

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He stated that it was precisely the Vietnamese expansionist policy that led to its armed invasion of Kampuchea. At present the Kampuchean people were united as one to fight against the Vietnamese invaders.

Kuwait Representative A.Y. Bishara, president of the Security Council of the current month, said that "the Government of Kuwait opposes any foreign interference in the domestic affairs of any other state. In January, Kuwait co-sponsored with other non-aligned members of the council the resolution which never took off the ground because of the power of veto. We opposed the action of Vietnam in Kampuchea. We maintain that position." He called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops to their own countries.

The president announced that meeting would be resumed until further notice. [as received]

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS VISIT CAMBODIA

OW012007 Beijing XINHUA English 1947 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Special envoy of the Soviet Government and director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Division I.S. Rogachev and Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin paid a one-day visit to Phnom Penh on February 26, according to an AFP report today.

The report said that they were "cordially received" by Hun Sen, "foreign minister" of the puppet regime of Kampuchea rigged up by the Vietnamese authorities, and views were exchanged on questions concerning relations between the Soviet Union and the puppet regime.

Frequent exchange of visits has taken place between the Soviet Government and the puppet regime of Kampuchea recently. Not long ago, a puppet "front" delegation of Kampuchea had visited the Soviet Union.

EUROPE

LI XIANNIAN MEETS WITH UK INDUSTRY SECRETARY ERIC VARLEY

OW011355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met with Eric Varley, British secretary of state for industry, and his party here this afternoon.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the development of political, economic and trade relations between the two countries over the past few years. They discussed the prospects for furthering bilateral economic relations.

The British secretary of state for industry said: "We will safeguard our existing friendship and will never allow any third country to determine our trade principles for us."

British Ambassador to China Percy Cradock was present at the meeting. Present were Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade, Duan Yun, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, and Ma Yi, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission.

Before the meeting, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian had an interview with British correspondents covering Mr Eric Varley's visit.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES USSR WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT

OW012010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, February 28 (XINHUA)--The Soviet SS-20 intermediate-range missile and the new Backfire-bomber have aroused great concern, pointed out West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. He stressed, "NATO must take such speedily developing potential menace into consideration in its defence and arms control policies. We must cope in time with the disruption of stability of power equilibrium."

Genscher made the remarks at a reception in honour of British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs David Owen. Owen paid a two-day visit to West Germany ending today. During his stay in the country, Owen had talks with Genscher on Europe policy, East-West relations, the situation in Indochina, Iran and southern Africa and reached unanimity of views on major questions discussed. The two sides expressed concern over the situation in Indochina. The West German foreign minister reiterated the joint statement of the EEC states on the situation in Southeast Asia made on February 19.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON ASIAN CONFLICTS

OW021222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Helsinki, March 1 (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Ola Ullsten left here for home today after an official visit to Finland. Ullsten arrived here on February 27 at the invitation of Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa. During his stay in the country, Prime Minister Ullsten had talks with Prime Minister Sorsa on the questions of further development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries and Finnish emigration to Sweden. They expressed the hope for closer cooperation in energy and industry between the two countries. The two government leaders also discussed the situation in Indochina and Iran.

Referring to the situation in Indochina at a press conference held here yesterday afternoon, Ullsten said: "We are keeping a close watch on the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and China's act of war in Vietnam. The Swedish Government has pointed out that such conflicts between countries should be settled on the table, not by arms."

Finnish President Urho Kekkonen received and feted Prime Minister Ullsten yesterday.

SPRY PARTY LEADER EXTOLS TITO'S COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP PROPOSAL

OW011301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 28 (XINHUA)--Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, expounded Tito's proposal on strengthening collective leadership here yesterday, according to TANJUG.

Speaking at a press conference, Zarkovic said that the proposal has been supported by all the constituent republics and autonomous provinces in Yugoslavia. He held that it will greatly promote democratization inside and outside the party and socialization of political decisions and at the same time it will be an effective measure to prevent attempts to seek personal gains, bureaucracy, careerism and deprivation of the labouring people's right to self-management and democracy. He added that Tito's proposal is being carried out in an organized way and a series of concrete measures have been taken in all parts of the country.

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At the Eighth Congress of Yugoslav Trade Unions President Tito pointed out that the principle of collective leadership should be thoroughly carried out in all the organizations of self-management, government organs, organs of the assembly and all social and political organizations, Zarkovic said.

He said that to put Tito's proposal into action, the presidency of the League of Communists holds that, like the federal presidency of Yugoslavia and the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists, a post of chairman (presiding chairman), with each term lasting one year, should be established in all leading party and government organs from the district up to the federal level, with the exception of some executive organs and special organizations. For this purpose, related amendments should be made to provisions concerned in the constitution, organizational rules, laws, regulations and other decrees. The forms of the organizations and the rights, duties and obligations of various leading organs should be clearly defined. The activities of the leading members should be based on the system of representation and closely linked with democratic elections and democratic relationship within the leading organs. The ability, contribution and moral quality of a cadre should be judged by his practice and not by bureaucratic ranks or similar concepts. For this purpose the leading members at all levels should make a critical review of their past work and draw due lessons.

CHEN MUHUA, YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT GROUP ATTEND THEATER

OW011933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav Government delegation led by Branislav Ikonic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, attended a theatrical performance here this evening.

Accompanied by Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, the distinguished Yugoslav guests enjoyed a program presented by the central nationalities song and dance ensemble and the Beijing Opera troupe of China. Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic and Mrs Ostojic were present.

Vice-President Branislav Ikonic and the other Yugoslav comrades visited the Dongfanhong General Petro-Chemical Works and the Palace Museum in the past two days.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

EGYPTIAN SPECIAL ENVOY CONCLUDES BEIJING VISIT

Invitation to As-Sadat

OW011352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1335 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng today extended an invitation to Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to visit China.

At a meeting here this afternoon with Hasan Muhammad at-Tuhami, special envoy of President as-Sadat and deputy prime minister at the presidency, Premier Hua said: "We look forward to a visit to China by President as-Sadat at a time convenient to him."

In the course of the conversation, Premier Hua stated: "The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle to recover their lost territories and restore their national rights."

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Mr at-Tuhami conveyed President as-Sadat's oral message and sincere greetings to the Chinese premier. "President as-Sadat appreciates the role China plays in the world," he said.

Premier Hua also asked Mr at-Tuhami to convey regards of the Chinese Government and himself to President as-Sadat and Vice-President Husni Mubarak.

Present at the meeting were Huang Hua and He Ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs.

At-Tuhami Banquet

OW011858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1824 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister Hasan Muhammad at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying were among the guests at the banquet. Egyptian Ambassador to China A.A. Salim Tawfiq was present.

Special envoy At-Tuhami said in his toast: "Our meetings are characterized by complete friendliness, mutual understanding and identity of views. And I'm very proud of this. We are friends. We are now shouldering the responsibility of making joint efforts for closer relations between our two peoples and for our present and future interests." "I always believe," Mr at-Tuhami continued, "that we can work together to the best of our ability for the interests of our two peoples and of world peace which is based on dignity, cooperation and sincerity." Special envoy At-Tuhami sincerely wished China success and growth in strength in the cause of upholding justice.

Vice-Premier Deng pointed out in his toast that Mr at-Tuhami's meeting and talks with the Chinese side were fruitful and would have a far-reaching influence. "Our two countries," he said, "are both waging a common struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, build up our countries and combat hegemonism. We need to learn from and support each other and cooperate closely."

"There is no conflict of fundamental interests between us. Our friendship is by no means a matter of expediency, but is based on common principles and interests. The constant strengthening of this friendship and the expansion of this cooperation are in accord with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and with the common interests of the Arab people and the people of the Third World countries in their cause of unity for progress," he added.

Departure for DPRK

OW020856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister Hassan Muhammad at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, concluded his friendly visit to China and left here for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by plane this morning.

Among those seeing him off at the airport were Chinese Huang Hua and He Ying, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China Chon Myong-su and Egyptian Ambassador to China A.A. Salim Tawfiq.

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ISRAEL REJECTS PRESIDENT CARTER'S SUMMIT PROPOSAL

OW281258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 28 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 28 (XINHUA)--Israel rejected U.S. President Carter's proposal, announced on February 25, for an Egypt-Israel-United States negotiation at the head-of-government level at Camp David this week, according to reports from Western news agencies.

This decision was made by the Israeli cabinet at a five-hour meeting yesterday with a vote of 14 against and 2 for.

Referring to the reason of the rejection, Israeli Prime Minister Begin said at a press conference afterwards: "The cabinet has heard the foreign minister's (Dayan's) report on the negotiations at Camp David. It is quite clear to the government that there has not only been no progress in the Camp David two negotiations but on the contrary there has been a hardening of the Egyptian position."

After learning the Israeli decision, an Egyptian authoritative source said that Egypt wanted the United States to exert pressure on Israel. He also said that by rejecting Carter's invitation, Israel had hardened its position.

Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil, who returned to Cairo yesterday, called on Washington to make the next move.

On the same day, President Carter expressed regret about the Israeli cabinet decision. He said he was concerned about the impact on peace prospects. He had talks by telephone with both Begin and As-Sadat, reported AP. He stressed the importance of completing a treaty and said that he hoped his talks with Begin would lead to an early resumption of negotiations.

BEIJING RADIO ANALYZES MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW020107 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Feb 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Unrest has long existed in the Middle East. The causes of it are very complex, but the root cause is imperialist contention in the region and Israeli aggression and expansion. The Middle East is in a very important strategic position at the juncture of the European, Asian and African continents. In order to contend for this important strategic region, the Soviet Union has always played the trick of sham support but real betrayal. It has instigated dissension and sabotaged unity among the Arab nations. It has also colluded with and abetted the Israeli Zionists, thus seriously impairing the national interests of the Arab and Palestinian peoples and effecting a longtime situation of neither peace nor war in the Middle East.

The Arab people have waged an unremitting struggle to free themselves from this situation. In November 1977 Egyptian President as-Sadat took the initiative for peace by proposing to hold direct talks with Israel. The two countries failed to reach any agreement during repeated talks held over a period of more than 9 months because Israel stubbornly clung to its own terms.

On a U.S. proposal, the heads of the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. Governments held talks at Camp David and signed "the framework for peace in the Middle East" and the "framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel" in September 1978. Under the latter "framework," Egypt and Israel were to conclude a peace treaty within 3 months.

In October 1978 the representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States met in Washington to discuss the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Because of the differences between Egypt and Israel over certain issues, Egypt and Israel withdrew their major representatives from the meeting and discontinued the talks. The primary differences between the two countries during the talks were that Egypt insisted on reaching an overall settlement through an Egypt-Israel peace treaty--including the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza Strip issues--while Israel advocated an Egypt-Israel peace treaty independent of any other agreements. In late December 1978, Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. representatives met in Brussels to discuss resumption of the peace talks, but no agreement was reached.

Recently, a new complex situation has emerged in the Middle East. In particular, political changes in Iran have had a tremendous impact on the Middle East. The United States is eagerly hoping for a breakthrough in the settlement of Middle East issues. In early February, U.S. President Carter proposed in letters to both Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat the convocation of a meeting of foreign ministers of the three countries at Camp David. On 21 February, the three countries held a ministerial meeting and resumed talks for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The different stands taken by Egypt and Israel make it very hard to predict the future of the new round of peace talks between Egypt and Israel. Let us look at the Egyptian position: The Arab summit held in Baghdad in November 1978 criticized the Camp David agreement. That criticism prompted Egypt to become firmer in its stand for an overall settlement of the Middle East issues. President as-Sadat recently instructed Khalil, Egyptian prime minister and concurrently foreign minister, not to make any concessions during the talks.

The Israeli leader has said that the United States holds the key to the continuation of the Middle East peace talks. He has urged the United States to exert pressure on Egypt.

The Soviet Union is annoyed by the direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel. It is making every effort to exploit the differences among the Arab countries to sow dissension, widen the rift and disrupt the unity among them. Moreover, Soviet chieftains openly slander the Egyptian leaders and even call for overthrowing the legitimate government of Egypt.

Differences exist among the Arab countries over the Egypt-Israel peace talks. They have reacted intensely to the Camp David agreement and assumed different attitudes toward it. Iraq, Syria, South Yemen, Libya, Algeria and the PLO have formed a "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front." In September, the members of the "Steadfastness and Confrontation Front" met in Damascus, rejected the Camp David agreement and condemned As-Sadat. Sudan, Somalia, Morocco, North Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and the Gulf countries are known as members of "moderation front." Most of them view the Camp David agreement with reserve. They don't think that the agreement can radically solve the problem, but they don't think that Egypt should take the blame either. Some of them have even affirmed that the Camp David agreement has positive factors.

The Arab summit of November 1978 reiterated the determination to recover the lost lands and restore Palestinian national rights, and rejected the Camp David agreement. But it did not openly condemn Egypt. The summit sought common ground on major issues while setting aside minor differences. It restored unity, prevented a rift and thus made the Soviet Union fail in its scheme to disrupt the unity among the Arab countries.

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The situation in the Middle East is intricate and complex. The struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples to recover their lost lands and restore national rights remains protracted and tortuous. However, the Arab countries and the Palestinian people will surely win final victory, as long as they strengthen unity, heighten their vigilance and persist in opposing hegemonism and Israeli aggression.

STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL: U.S. SENDS YAR \$100 MILLION IN ARMS

OW011209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--The United States is sending more than 100 million dollars worth of arms to the Yemen Arab Republic, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper said on February 26, according to a Washington report.

The United States announced the news when border clashes broke out between the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A REUTER report from Washington says on February 26 that the U.S. action is to support the fight of the Yemen Arab Republic with the "Soviet-backed South Yemen."

Draper said that the United States was delivering artillery, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns and missiles which have been paid for by Saudi Arabia. Congress, Draper added, will be asked to approve a further 400 million dollars worth of arms for delivery to the Yemen Arab Republic over several years including 12 F-5E fighters, 100 armoured troop-carriers and 60 M-60 tanks. "Both North Yemen and Saudi Arabia sense that the threat from South Yemen has intensified significantly," Draper said.

REACTION TO YAR-PDRY BORDER WAR REPORTED

Riyadh Meeting

OW012100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1803 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Since the eruption of military conflict between the YAR (the Yemen Arab Republic) and the PDRY (the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen), many Arab countries have mediated between the two parties and appealed to them to stop the fighting.

Secretary-General of the Arab League Mahmud Riyad, now visiting Saudi Arabia, announced that foreign ministers of the member states of the league will hold an emergency meeting in Kuwait on March 4 to discuss the differences between the two Yemens. Foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain as well as the Omani representative had a talk in Riyadh yesterday to work out a plan to settle the military conflict between the two Yemens.

Meanwhile, Syrian Vice-Premier Jamil Shayya, Iraqi Minister of Planning Adnan Husayn and Jordanian Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim arrived in Sa'n'a yesterday on a mediation mission and left Sa'n'a for Aden today. According to the SABA news agency, the three special envoys carried with them the written and verbal messages by their heads of state to President Salih. President Salih received them yesterday afternoon and reiterated his country's desire to try its best to avoid the fratricide between the two Yemens. He also declared that his country would uphold the policy of patience and reason. The three envoys were satisfied with Salih's stand and expressed their determination to make efforts for the termination of the fighting and the restoration of normal situation.

According to the Lebanese national news agency, in a discussion on armed conflict between South and North Yemen yesterday, the Lebanese cabinet pointed out that the conflict should be solved within the framework of Arab cooperation. The cabinet called on the two countries to announce immediate ceasefire, respect boundaries with each other. It also urged the two countries to approve any initiative aimed at forming an Arab mediation commission or any other organization which is responsible for supervising the application of measures for solving the crisis.

The Sudanese Foreign Ministry in a statement on February 27 urged all Arab states to shoulder their responsibilities towards these bloody events that hamper the process of joint Arab action on the way of serving the Arab cause. It added that the bloody event between the two Yemens has "escalated the tense situation between the two countries to a destructive conflict benefiting only the enemies of the two peoples of North and South Yemen and the enemies of Arab nation."

The statement supported the YAR's call for an emergency meeting of the Arab League Council. It also called upon the Arab nations and the secretary general of the Arab League to urgently convene an emergency session.

Saudi Arabian Warning

OW012107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1556 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Kuwait, March 1 (XINHUA)--Radio Riyadh of Saudi Arabia has warned foreign powers not to interfere in the affairs of the Arabian Peninsula.

In a commentary last night the radio said, "Bargaining is not allowed in respect of security and stability. It is the main orientation of Saudi Arabia's policy to exert efforts for stability."

Referring to the conflict between the two Yemens, the commentary said, "The strife between the two Yemen brothers will not enable those rapacious countries to succeed in destroying the Yemeni people, nor will it plunge the Arab nation into war."

It warned, "Saudi Arabia will never allow any foreign country to interfere in the affairs of the (Arabian) Peninsula in any way. Nor will it allow any country to threaten the very existence of Saudi Arabia or other countries."

Saudi Arabian Military Orders

OW011026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabian Defence Ministry announced the cancellation of all military leave. In a statement broadcast by Riyadh Radio yesterday afternoon, the Defence Ministry said it "calls on all vacationing soldiers and officers to return to their posts immediately after hearing this statement" because of "current development," and cancelled all military leave.

The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA) reported on the same day that Saudi Arabia had also decided to withdraw all officers and men serving with the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The MENA quoted an official source in Riyadh as saying the decision was made due to the current volatile, critical conditions in Arabian Peninsula which threatened the security and stability of the whole region.

The source pointed out that Saudi Arabia, with this decision, exercised its legitimate right to secure its borders, safeguard its independence and defend security of its citizens.

The Saudi Arabian newspaper AN-NADWA yesterday quoted a Saudi Arabian official as saying Saudi Arabia believed that the armed conflict between the two Yemens reflects a foreign force's wish to drag all the peoples of the area into a better struggle, jeopardizing security and stability, and aiming at usurping the countries' wealth.

U.S. Support for Negotiations

OW020844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)--U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter III said on February 28 that the United States fully supports Saudi Arabia's call for negotiations to end the fighting between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, according to Washington reports.

Hodding Carter III said: "We have been concerned by the recent hostilities along the border between North and South Yemen and the indications that forces from South Yemen have entered North Yemen's territory and occupied some positions in North Yemen." He said that the U.S. national interest in security and national integrity in the Arabian Peninsula "is clear." He said that in response to requests by the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic, the U.S. will be accelerating the delivery of defensive arms previously agreed for that country. In addition, the U.S. has been working, in cooperation with other governments in the Arabian Peninsula, to relieve tensions and to strengthen elements of stability in this region. He requested that hostilities in this area cease, that occupying forces withdraw and that all parties involved support the principle of non-aggression.

It was reported that the Soviet Union has stationed between 800 to 1,000 military advisers in South Yemen. Also there are 500 to 700 security advisers from Cuba and more than 100 from East Germany. The spokesman said that the United States has no information that the advisers have crossed the border, "but obviously their supportive role has an impact on the military situation."

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES NAMIBIA QUESTION

OW012037 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY in a signed article today elaborates on the reason why Namibia did not achieve independence on December 31, 1978 as provided for by a UN Security Council resolution. The article, entitled "Where Does the Obstacle Lie in the Namibian Question?" says that it is the Namibian people themselves who should be the master of the destiny of Namibia.

What are the prospects of independence of Namibia? This is a question of concern to the African countries and the world at large, the article says.

Namibia was to become independent at the end of last year. The date was set by a UN Security Council resolution adopted on July 27, 1978, on the basis of a proposal put forward by the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany. The resolution had been accepted by both the South African authorities and the legitimate representative of the Namibian people--the South West Africa People's Organization.

What caused the delay in Namibia's independence to which the African peoples have looked forward for so long?

An answer was given at a recent press conference here by Doctor Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid, chief of the mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia which visited China last month. He pointed out that the cause lies in the fact that the South African authorities have gone back on its word and refused to implement the UN Security Council resolution. That regime has also made incessant troubles on the question of Namibia's independence, he added.

To overthrow the South African racist regime's cruel domination, the Namibian people have undergone protracted and hard struggles. In the mid-seventies, the Namibian people reinforced their armed struggle while the mass movement against the South African racist regime surged vigorously forward. These dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary regime of South Africa and served as an impetus to the process towards Namibia's independence.

It was at that time when the Soviet Union instigated the Cuban mercenaries to intensify their aggression and expansion in southern Africa under the signboard of "supporting the African national liberation movement," the article says. Namibia and Zimbabwe, both under racist domination, have thus increasingly become the major targets of Soviet-Cuban aggression and expansion. This prompted the proposal on the Namibian question put forward by the five western countries in April 1977.

However, the article points out, there are serious defects in the proposal. For instance, it tolerates the presence of part of the armed forces and all of the police of the South African racist regime in Namibia in the "period of transition" and the preservation of all the administrative institutions headed by the South Africa-appointed administrator. Despite this, the frontline states of Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization accepted the proposal with a view to achieving independence through negotiations on the basis of struggle.

Negotiations on Namibia among the parties concerned opened in August 1977 but were interrupted as the South African authorities raised new issues by arbitrarily declaring that the Walvis Bay was no longer Namibian territory and should be put under South African jurisdiction beginning September 1, the article says. By this unreasonable demand, South Africa tried not only to sabotage the negotiations but also to continue its military and economic control over Namibia through the occupation of the Walvis Bay in case Namibia's independence could not be prevented.

Under international pressure and the mediation of the five Western countries, the article adds, the South African authorities were forced to accept in April the five Western nations' proposal and agree to negotiations. In July the same year, SWAPO, while persisting in the armed struggle, also agreed to hold negotiations. The talks in Luanda of Angola beginning July 10, 1978 between the representatives of the five Western countries and those of SWAPO and the frontline states of southern Africa reached agreement on July 12 on accepting the five Western countries' proposal on a solution of Namibia's independence and submitting it to the UN Security Council for discussion.

On July 27, the UN Security Council adopted two resolutions on the basis of the proposed solution of the five Western countries: The first calls on the UN secretary-general to appoint a special delegate to supervise and control free elections in Namibia, and the second declares the Walvis Bay an inseparable part of Namibian territory, charging the South African Government to end its illegal occupation of the Walvis Bay and return it to Namibia, the article says.

As the world was looking forward to the independence of Namibia, the reactionary South African authorities went back on their word and tried to scrap the peace agreement and violate the UN resolutions, the article notes. They insisted that the Walvis Bay was South African territory and claimed that discussion could only be centered on its use. Defying international condemnation, they unilaterally put up fake "elections" and rigged up a puppet regime under their control, carrying out police suppression of protesting demonstrators and arresting several SWAPO leaders.

The election fraud staged by the reactionary South African regime aroused strong condemnation from world public opinion. Therefore the foreign ministers of the five Western countries unequivocally declared that the unilateral, South Africa-sponsored "elections" in Namibia "null and void," the article says.

The South African authorities' manoeuvres on Namibia clearly demonstrate that the road to Namibia's independence remains tortuous. The reactionary South African regime, which has dominated Namibia for decades, will not give up of its own accord the colonial interests of the white racists there.

However, the article says in conclusion, history will eventually prove that Namibia's destiny is in the hands not of the reactionary South African regime or the superpowers but of the Namibian people.

IRAN'S PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN THREATENS TO RESIGN

OW012122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 1 (XINHUA)--Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Iranian provisional government, said yesterday in a nationwide speech over radio and television that his government faced two major problems which threatened its existence. He pointed out that if he could not get cooperation, he would resign.

He said the first problem was the right-wing "Committee Bazi," and the second was the radical desire for overnight achievements "which could only lead to another Lebanon."

Referring to the first problem, he said, "They persecute people, they arrest people, they issue orders, they oppose us, they are against our appointments. Our day has been turned into night."

Bazargan indirectly accused the group's members of being responsible for the attack on the United States' Embassy in Tehran on February 15. "They attack a foreign embassy without any consideration for the consequences," he said adding that they had damaged the reputation of Khomeyni. Turning to radical political groups, Bazargan complained, "They say they must not surrender arms, despite the orders of Khomeyni. They say the army must be destroyed and councils run the affairs of the nation and that the people must be in a state of revolution all the time."

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Bazargan pointed out, "We cannot go on shooting forever at each other in the name of revolution. We must not use the revolution as a shield to take revenge." He went on to say, "We are now in the second stage of the revolution and therefore must concentrate our efforts on rebuilding the country's torn economic and political situation. We no longer need to be on the offensive because the shah has been overthrown." "If you don't cooperate, we will go back to a state worse than the last regime," he warned. "If this goes on, we will have no alternative but to resign," the prime minister concluded.

KHOMAYNI: VESTIGES OF FOREIGN POWERS' INFLUENCE MUST END

OW012123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1821 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, March 1 (XINHUA)--Iranian religious leader Khomeyni left here today for the Moslem holy city Qom after making a 14 point programme speech to the people yesterday.

Khomeyni said that although the despotism at home had collapsed, still the roots of the colonialism of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and Zionism had not been cut from Iran. Iran must not now hesitate to put an end to the influence of foreign powers, he said. He pointed out the Iranians need unity more than ever before "since there are certain separatist groups who seek to split the masses."

Khomeyni also said: "We need a powerful national army."

He promised that "the Islamic revolutionary committees in all cities must hand over their functions to government bodies once the government forces have regained control of the cities."

Khomeyni asked the people to stop attacking army and police posts or entering private homes.

According to an AP report, an aide of Khomeyni said that the move of Khomeyni to Qom could give the provisional government of Prime Minister Bazargan a free hand in running his government. Khomeyni went into exile from Qom 14 years ago.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

PRC WELCOMES INDEPENDENCE OF CARIBBEAN'S ST. LUCIA

Hua Message

OW220745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to John Compton, premier of St. Lucia, warmly greeting the independence of St. Lucia.

The message says, "On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of St. Lucia and of your excellency's assumption of premiership, I wish to express, on behalf of the government and people of the People's Republic of China, our warm congratulations to your excellency and to the government and people of St. Lucia. I would like to take this opportunity to inform your excellency that the Chinese Government has decided to recognize St. Lucia. It is my hope that the relations between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples will continue to develop."

"May the people of St. Lucia achieve successes in safeguarding their national independence and building their country," the message concludes.

Ambassador-Prime Minister Meeting

OW240252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Castries, February 23 (XINHUA)--St. Lucia Prime Minister John Compton yesterday met with Wang Chongli, Chinese Government representative and Chinese ambassador to Jamaica, who has come here for the celebrations of St. Lucia's independence.

At the meeting, Wang Chongli conveyed to Prime Minister Compton best wishes from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council, of the People's Republic of China. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Ambassador-Governor Meeting

OW272110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 27 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA)--Sir Allen Montgomery Lewis, governor of St. Lucia, received on February 24 Wang Chongli, representative of the Chinese Government for the celebrations of the independence of St. Lucia and Chinese ambassador to Jamaica, according to a report from Castries, capital of St. Lucia.

A warm and cordial conversation took place during the reception. Wang Chongli transmitted warm congratulations on the independence of St. Lucia and the best wishes of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Governor Allen Lewis asked Ambassador Wang to convey his best regards to Chairman Ye and Premier Hua.

CUBAN PIRATES PILLAGE MEXICO'S MARITIME RESOURCES

OW012023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Mexico City, February 28 (XINHUA)--Mexican Secretary of the Navy Ricardo Chazaro Lara has denounced Cuba for pillaging Mexican maritime resources. Speaking at a meeting of the Directive Council of the Inter-Governmental Oceanographical Committee on February 26, Ricardo said that Mexico is a victim of pirate vessels, particularly those of the Cubans. "For lack of high-speed vessels, we can only watch helplessly the pirates, particularly the Cubans, take away our maritime resources. The Cubans who have high-speed vessels would flee rapidly from our patrimonial sea," he said.

He stressed that Mexico must replenish its vessels and aircraft in order to defend its maritime resources effectively. He disclosed that a programme to this effect has been submitted to the federal government. For the first step, he said, 15 vessels will be added to the present 100 of the navy. In addition, 100 modern planes are needed to replenish its 40-plane air force.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS ARGENTINE ATOMIC ENERGY PRESIDENT

OW152124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 15 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, February 14 (XINHUA)--Argentina is carrying out an "ambitious" plan for developing nuclear energy, said Carlos Castro Madero, president of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), in an interview with XINHUA correspondents today.

Castro Madero gave a detailed account of Argentina's nuclear plan. Rich in uranium deposits, the South American country started to research and develop nuclear energy in the 1950s and completed the "Atucha No 1" nuclear power station in 1974, the first of its kind in Latin America. Its generating capacity in 1977 and 1978 accounted for 6 and 10 percent of the country's total respectively. The country's second and third nuclear power stations are now under construction. The Argentine Government had decided to build another four nuclear power stations, he added, each with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts. The four stations, scheduled to put into operation before 1997, were estimated to cost a total of some five billion U.S. dollars. At the early period of the construction, the president said, foreign investment would hold 50-60 percent of the total, and then reduce to 20 percent.

Speaking of the training of technical personnel in this field, Castro Madero said that the country had set up two training centres, one was for cultivating operation and maintenance personnel, the other for first class engineers and experts in nuclear research and technological innovations. The two centres also trained personnel for other Latin American countries. "Atucha No 1" power station is now operated completely by the Argentine engineers and technicians.

ARGENTINE MAGAZINE CALLS FOR TREATY AGAINST USSR THREAT

OW152146 Beijing XINHUA in English 2044 GMT 15 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA)--A commentary published in the Argentine weekly THE REVIEW OF THE RIVER PLATE calls for the conclusion of a treaty among South Atlantic countries to curb Soviet hegemonic expansion, according to a report from Buenos Aires.

The commentary, published in the magazine's January 31 issue, is entitled: "The Defence of South Atlantic Is Indispensable." Referring to the situation facing the South American Continent, the commentary says, "In the east, we have seen Soviet intervention in Africa," "in the north, there are Soviet MIG-23 planes, and sophisticated weapons, including various types of missiles, in Cuba. The presence of Soviet ships in the Caribbean is quite a common occurrence." "In the south, the Soviets are showing an extraordinary interest in the Antarctic Continent." "The Soviet Union is reportedly building a runway for heavy planes there, the only one of this kind in the Antarctic Continent and has transported there vehicles for multi-uses--on snow, in water, on land and ice--which undoubtedly can be used for purposes of both peace and war."

The commentary says, "Obviously, South America is exposed to a Trident menace from the north (Cuba), the east (Angola) and the south (Antarctic), an increasing menace as a result of the continued presence of Soviet ships in the South Atlantic." These Soviet ships include submarines, war ships, freighters, fishing vessels, factory-ships, scientific research ships and ice-breakers. The commentary points out, "It would be naive to believe that these ships are strictly carrying out their declared tasks and nothing else."

The commentary says, "The menace is real and irritating." Hence, it suggests that "South Atlantic countries should enter into a treaty, since they will be stronger in unity than remaining alone. At any rate, the determined will to defend themselves expressed in the conclusion of a treaty might admonish the Soviet Union and avert a possible attack." Joint military preparations "will undoubtedly constitute a barrier preventing and dissuading the Kremlin from undertaking any expansionist plans in the region."

PANAMA PROTESTS U.S. TRANSFER OF CANAL ZONE PROPERTY

OW221354 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Panama City, February 21 (XINHUA)--The director general of the Authority of the Panama Canal, Gabriel Lewis Galindo, yesterday protested to the American governor of the Canal Zone against his unilateral decision to deliver a locomotive, an exhibit on display in the Canal Zone, to the industrial museum in New Jersey of the United States. The protest was contained in Lewis' letter to Governor Harold Parfitt.

The letter says that the American decision was taken against the spirit of the new Panama Canal treaties, without prior consultation with the Panamanian side or considering the effect on the preparatory work for the implementation of the new treaties and the new relations being established between Panama and the United States.

Built in 1906, the locomotive worked during the construction of the canal and has since 1955 been kept as a souvenir. Under the new Panama Canal treaties, property in the Canal Zone will be returned progressively to Panama before the year 2000.

XINHUA NOTES JOINT PANAMANIAN-U.S. OPERATION OF CANAL

OW151334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 15 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Panama City, February 14 (XINHUA)--For the first time in their national history Panamanian workers will participate in the joint operation of the Panama Canal with American workers, announced the presidential palace of the Republic of Panama.

A decision to this effect was made yesterday at a meeting between the Panamanian president and the leaders of labour organizations of the Canal Zone.

President Aristides Royo was reported to have said at the meeting that the Panamanian Government would see to it that the rights of all workers in the Canal Zone will be respected.

The labour organizations of the Canal Zone guaranteed that when the new Panama Canal treaties come into effect on October first of this year, they would continue their maximum support for the maintenance of providing efficient operation of the canal.

TEXT OF NEW FORESTRY ACT RECENTLY ADOPTED BY NPC

OW281222 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 26 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 Feb--The Forestry Act of the People's Republic of China (for trial use)

(Adopted in principle by the sixth session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress on 23 February 1979)

Chapter One: General Rules

Article 1: Being important resources of the country, forests can provide the timber and various forestry products needed for the economic construction of the state and the livelihood of the people; can adjust climate, contain and reserve water resources, conserve soil and water, offer protection from wind and stop drifting sand and guarantee the development of agriculture and animal husbandry; and can prevent and control air pollution, protect and beautify the environment and promote the people's health in body and mind. This Forestry Act is hereby formulated for the specific purposes of speeding afforestation, strengthening forest protection and forestry management, and rationally exploiting and utilizing forest resources.

Article 2: Forest resources include trees, bamboo and wooded lands as well as all plants and animals within the boundaries of forestry areas.

Forests are classified into the following five categories, in accordance with their different uses:

1. Protection forests: Forests that mainly serve the purpose of protection. These include water and soil conservation forests, water resources containment forests, forests that offer protection from wind and stop drifting sand, farmland and pasture protection forests, river bank protection forests, road protection forests and national defense forests.
2. Timber forests: Forests that are used mainly for the purpose of producing timber and bamboo.
3. Economic forests: Trees that are used mainly for the purpose of producing fruit, edible oil, industrial raw material and materials for medicine.
4. Firewood and charcoal forests: Tall trees and shrubs that are mainly used for the purpose of producing fuels.
5. Forests with special uses: Forests and trees that are used mainly for environmental protection, scientific experiments and other special purposes. These include experimental forests, parent plant forests, environmental protection forests, landscape forests, trees at scenic spots, historical sites and sacred places of the revolution, and forests within natural resource protection areas.

Article 3: In accordance with the stipulations in the constitution on the system of ownership of the means of production for the present period, forests shall come under the socialist ownership of the whole people and the socialist collective ownership of the laboring masses.

Trees planted by offices, organizations, PLA units, schools, factories, mines, agricultural and pastoral farms and other units in the places designated by the local revolutionary committees shall be owned by the respective units.

Ownership of trees by the state, the collective or the individual shall be protected from encroachment. State-owned forests cannot be transferred to a collective or non-forestry unit; collective-owned forests cannot be transferred to an individual; and trees that belong to a commune, a production brigade or a commune member cannot be commandeered.

Article 4: Counties, communes and production brigades in a forestry area shall practice the principle of taking forestry as the key link and ensuring all-around development. Designation of a forestry area county and of a forestry area commune or brigade shall be determined by the revolutionary committee of the province, autonomous region or directly administered municipality concerned.

Article 5: In forestry building, the principle of taking administration as the foundation, building and managing forests simultaneously, more building than felling, combining exploitation and culturing, and multi-purpose use shall be practiced.

Article 6: The fundamental tasks of forestry building shall be: Vigorously carry out tree planting and afforestation to constantly expand forest areas and the amount of trees in reserve; strengthen forest protection, uphold the principle of rational exploitation and felling, and prepare for reproduction in good time; speed up the development and building of forestry areas, improve forest management, increase the production potential of forests, and rationally use forest resources; and strengthen forestry science and education, train forestry technicians, enhance scientific research and speedily modernize forestry production.

Article 7: It is the glorious obligation and right of the people of the whole country to plant trees, carry out afforestation and take care of and protect forests. All localities shall organize the masses to plant trees and carry out afforestation on tree-planting day each year and other such times as appropriate for tree planting in each respective area.

Revolutionary committees at all levels shall constantly carry out propaganda and education in the need to love and protect forests and arouse the masses to protect forests and trees.

Chapter Two: Forestry Management

Article 8: The Ministry of Forestry, established under the State Council, is responsible for the country's forestry operation. To oversee local forestry development, forestry management organizations shall be established under the revolutionary committees of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and municipalities.

Specific companies or corporations for enterprise management may be established with regard to forest seeding, surveys, planning, capital construction, timber production and processing, forest industrial production, supplies and manufacturing, maintenance and repairs of machinery and equipment.

Article 9: The state procuratorial organs will assign one to three forestry inspectors to each country's forestry department in forested areas, state forestry bureau and state forests. These inspectors, whose functions and duties shall be defined uniformly by the state procuratorial organs, will not give up their production jobs and are responsible for inspecting the implementation of state forestry policy and decrees.

The revolutionary committees of the provinces and autonomous regions will set up public security bureaus and police stations in major forested areas and establish a forestry police to strengthen security and protect the forests according to actual needs.

Article 10: Revolutionary committees at all levels will strengthen forestry management. The state forestry bureaus and state timberyards will manage state forests. Government organs, civic bodies, PLA units, schools, factories, mines, farms and ranches will manage the forests they develop. Collective forests will be managed by timberyards and professional teams from communes and production brigades or by personnel assigned by communes and production brigades.

Article 11: The state forestry bureaus and state timberyards are managed at different levels. State forestry bureaus in major forested areas are under the leadership of the Ministry of Forestry or the forestry departments of the provinces or autonomous regions where these bureaus are located. Large state forests are under the leadership of forestry departments in provinces, autonomous regions or in the municipalities directly under the central government.

All state forestry bureaus and state forests shall be managed as enterprises. State forests whose primary business is afforestation will be examined as are enterprises under construction. A review of investment results shall cover the entire production period prior to the start of logging. The period will include the time for the cutting, seeding, planting, caring and protecting processes.

Article 12: Forestry departments in provinces and autonomous regions may establish forestry companies in areas with relatively dense forests owned by collectives and, in order to give guidance to communes and production brigades on how to develop forestry production, may adopt such economic measures as signing contracts with the local communes and production brigades.

Article 13: The state and the revolutionary committees at all levels will map out long-range plans for the development of forestry. Forestry departments at various levels shall conduct periodic surveys of forest resources, as stipulated by the state, so as to collect the most up-to-date information on forests.

The state forestry bureaus and state timberyards shall formulate forestry management programs in accordance with the long-range plans for the development of forestry and shall forward their programs to their superior departments for approval before putting them into effect. The forestry departments will advise communes, production brigades, government organs, civic bodies, PLA units, schools, factories, mines, farms and ranches on matters pertaining to forestry development planning.

Article 14: Engineering units whose construction or mining projects call for the use of forest land or felling of trees in forest areas shall seek prior consultation with the appropriate forestry management office and submit a report to the revolutionary committee of the concerned province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government for prior approval. Use of 1,000 mou of forest land or more must be approved by the Ministry of Forestry and the trees felled shall be turned over to forestry management units for disposal. Compensation shall be made by the construction units for the land thus used and for trees felled.

Article 15: To improve forestry management and expedite road construction in forested areas, investments in road construction in state-owned forest areas will have priority over other capital construction projects in these areas. Road construction in forested areas owned by collectives will be financed by the local people or by the local people and the government jointly.

Article 16: To take into account the characteristically long production cycle for forestry production and to compensate for lost forest resources resulting from past excessive cutting over a long period, a fixed forest culture fee shall be levied on the selling prices for timber, bamboo and other forestry products, and a forest culture funding system shall be established.

Forest culture funds shall be used mainly for the purpose of preparing deforested land for reproduction and may also be used to build new forests. The funds shall be used under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance and the banks.

There shall be two separate funds, for the culture of state forests and for collective forests. The state forest culture fund shall be managed by the forestry departments of provinces, autonomous regions and directly-administered municipalities. The Forestry Ministry shall have the power to adjust the use of this fund. Regulations on the management of the culture fund for collective forests shall be determined by the revolutionary committees of the respective provinces, autonomous regions and directly-administered municipalities.

Coal industry and paper manufacturing industry departments may set aside from their funds certain amounts of forest culture fees on the basis of coal and paper output to use to build forests providing timber for mine shaft props and the raw materials for manufacturing paper.

Specific regulations for levying forest culture funds shall be formulated by the ministries of forestry and finance.

Chapter Three: Forest Protection

Article 17: Organs in charge of forest protection shall be established by the departments concerned under the organization of the revolutionary committees of the respective provinces, autonomous regions, directly-administered municipalities and forestry area counties and in accordance with actual need. Grassroots mass organizations for forest protection shall be set up by communes and brigades, as well as by state-operated forestry, agricultural and animal husbandry farms, factories and mines in forestry areas. Joint forest protection organizations shall be established in forestry areas stretching across administrative boundaries under the leadership of the revolutionary committees concerned.

Communes and brigades, and state-operated forestry, agricultural and animal husbandry farms, factories and mines in forestry areas shall, under the leadership of county revolutionary committees, define their boundaries of responsibilities for forest protection, and have full or part-time forest protection personnel appointed.

The main functions and responsibilities of forest protection personnel:

1. Carry out patrols.
2. Prevent all acts that may damage forests.
3. Deliver those who set forest fires and other elements who violate law by damaging forests to the local public security departments for handling.

Article 18: Revolutionary committees at all levels and all departments concerned shall be required to adopt effective measures to prevent forest fires and protect forest safety?

1. They shall determine forest fire prevention periods. During them safety rules against all activities in open fields in forestry areas that involve the use of fire and that may cause fire must be laid down and rigidly observed.

2. Various facilities to protect forests from fire shall be constructed in forestry areas. For state forest area that cover large areas, civil aviation departments shall establish professional airborne forest protection contingents to carry out forest protection from the air.

3. When there is a forest fire, forces must be immediately organized to work hard to put it out. Vigorous support shall be rendered by local PLA units, and commercial, grain, public health and other departments. During the fighting of a forest fire, the means of transportation and communications belonging to the railway, highway, waterway transport, aviation and posts and telecommunications departments may be used on a priority basis.

4. It is necessary to determine the causes of forest fires, ascertain losses, trace the sources responsible and handle such cases sternly.

5. The state shall offer treatment to those who are injured or allowances to the families of those who lose their lives in fighting forest fires.

Article 19: Destruction of forests for land reclamation or sideline production is strictly prohibited. If a forest has been destroyed, the unit or personnel that destroyed the forest should restore it within a set period of time.

Cutting firewood, grazing livestock or quarrying in young forests, in mountainous areas marked off for forest cultivation, in forests that provide protection against wind and prevent sand from drifting, or in forests reserved for special uses is prohibited.

Article 20: The state and revolutionary committees of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities should designate habitats of rare animals and plants as natural preservation areas and set up organizations to strengthen preservation management and carry out scientific research.

Article 21: Personnel entering forest areas must observe the following stipulations:

1. During forest fire prevention periods all stipulations regarding forest protection and fire prevention must be observed.
2. Causing damage to forest trees, roads, rivers or engineering facilities which serve forestry is not allowed.
3. Herdsmen must strengthen supervision of their livestock to prevent damage to forest trees.
4. Hunters must observe the stipulations regarding hunting control.

Article 22: Revolutionary committees at all levels must, in accordance with actual needs, set up organizations for forest pest prevention and treatment so as to positively prevent and treat forest pests, determine those forest tree seeds and seedlings which should be quarantined, designate those areas which should be quarantined and protected, carry out the quarantine of forest tree seeds and seedlings and prevent contamination by and the spread of dangerous pests.

Chapter Four: Tree Planting and Afforestation

Article 23: The state and revolutionary committees at all levels should map out plans and fulfill forest building tasks within the specified time periods, in accordance with the following stipulations:

1. The forest-covered area in the whole country should be 30 percent of the country's total area. All provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities as well as autonomous prefectures, counties and autonomous counties should make an account of their forest-covered areas. Such areas in counties in mountainous areas should generally exceed 40 percent; in counties in hilly areas they should generally exceed 20 percent; and on plains they should generally exceed 10 percent.

2. Various kinds of protective forests should be built in agricultural and pastoral areas, in areas with serious water loss and soil erosion and disastrous winds, on both sides of railways, highways, rivers and ditches, around reservoirs and along sea coasts and lakes.

3. The state and all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities should build new timber and economic forest bases in a planned way. Those provinces and autonomous regions where forests are scarce must strive to become self-sufficient in timber.

All production brigades and production teams that meet the necessary conditions should build firewood and charcoal forests, according to actual needs.

4. Those cities and industrial and mining areas that meet the necessary conditions should build garden forests and environmental protection forests with the view of providing each person with a tree-covered area of not less than 5 square meters on the average.

5. In planting trees and building forests, technical rules and procedures should be strictly carried out to insure the survival and growth of forests. In forest building and renovation covering large areas, it is necessary to pay attention to renewing tree seeds and building hybrid forests.

Article 24: Revolutionary committees at all levels should map out plans for forest building on suitable barren mountains and barren land and set a time limit for such forest building. In the case of state-owned barren mountains and barren land suitable for forest building, if for no valid reason, forest building has not been completed within the prescribed time, it is necessary to investigate and determine the responsibility of the leadership concerned. As for collectively owned barren mountains and land suitable for forest building, the state should make the necessary arrangements for forest building, while the proceeds from the forest should go the units that build it.

Article 25: Tree planting and forest building on both sides of railways, highways, rivers and ditches, around reservoirs, near industrial and mining areas, offices, schools and PLA barracks, as well as on agricultural and livestock farms should be carried out by the units concerned within the time set by the local revolutionary committees.

Article 26: After felling a forest, renovation should be carried out within the same year or in the following year, in accordance with state stipulations.

Article 27: Cultivation and felling of state-owned forests and the transformation of low-yield forests should be included in state plans, and should be managed according to the conditions the forests are in so as to promote rapid growth and a bumper harvest of forest trees.

Article 28: Forestry departments at all levels must vigorously popularize fine-quality, fast-growing seedlings, establish seed-tree forests and seed gardens, cultivate good-quality and sturdy seedlings and plant forests with only fine-quality seedlings.

Chapter Five: Logging and Forest Utilization

Article 29: Felling of forests must be well planned. In both county and state forests, the number of trees felled each year should not exceed the number of seedlings grown that year. Both state and local lumber production must be reflected in state and local plans. No felling outside plans shall be permitted.

Felling in state forests should be carried out by state forestry bureaus and logging stations according to state plans. Felling in collectively owned forests should comply with state guidelines and with contracts signed between the unit owning the forest and the forestry department concerned.

When a commune or brigade wants to cut trees for its use in commune or brigade-owned forests, prior approval must be obtained from the county revolutionary committee if the annual felling exceeds 10 cubic meters of lumber. When an office, organization, PLA unit, school, factory, mine, farm or livestock farm wants to cut trees for its own use in forests owned by the unit itself, prior approval must be obtained from the forestry department of the province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central authorities if the annual felling amounts to over 100 cubic meters of lumber.

Article 30: Felling of forests must comply with the following regulations:

1. Felling of timber forests must be carried out in compliance with state regulations to insure proper operations.
2. In protective forests such as forests for environmental protection and for landscape improvement and seed-tree forests, no cutting other than for regeneration purposes is permitted.
3. No cutting of any nature should be permitted in forests intended for ecological protection.

The forestry departments have the authority to sanction any violations of the above regulations.

Article 31: The forestry departments should set up special organizations to control and manage the production of bamboo and lumber products, firewood and charcoal. Complying with the principle of making proper use of waste lumber materials, the forestry and supply and marketing departments may also work out joint plans--subject to approval by the planning commission of the province, the autonomous region or the municipality directly under the central authorities--for setting up agencies for the production and marketing of bamboo and lumber products, firewood and charcoal. No unauthorized units or individuals may enter a forest to cut trees or process and buy lumber.

Article 32: To ship lumber or finished and half-finished bamboo or lumber products to localities outside the producing county, one must first obtain a transportation certificate to be issued by the country's forestry department. For shipments of such products to localities outside the province or autonomous region, one must obtain a transportation certificate issued by the provincial or autonomous regional forestry department.

Article 33: Efforts should be made to actively develop the multiple use of lumber and build, in forest areas, lumber processing plants and chemical plants using lumber as raw material so as to promote the utilization of forestry resources and lumber.

Article 34: Lumber for construction purposes use must be gradually standardized. Lumber processing enterprises in forest areas should process lumber based on the demand and supply of lumber materials in specific localities, while lumber processing enterprises in cities should centralize processing and unify supply.

Chapter Six: Awards and Penalties

Article 35: The state and revolutionary committees at all levels should provide moral encouragement or material rewards, in accordance with the significance of contributions, to the following meritorious units.

1. Units which have conscientiously implemented forestry policies and principles, fulfilled state plans in an all-round way and achieved advanced domestic levels in major economic and technical targets for 3 consecutive years.
2. Units which have made outstanding achievements in forest protection and have been free of forest fires for 3 consecutive years.
3. Units which have achieved high production, good quality and low cost in nursing seedlings and fulfilled seedling nursing tasks for 3 consecutive years.
4. Units which have fulfilled all afforestation plans ahead of schedule at low cost and with high quality and speed.
5. Units which have distinguished themselves by timely cultivating forests, actively improving low-yield forests, achieving rapid tree growth and increasing lumber production.
6. Units which have distinguished themselves by persistently felling trees and reafforestation in a rational and timely manner.
7. Units which have distinguished themselves by actively developing consolidated forest utilization, saving lumber and constantly raising lumber utilization.
8. Units which have distinguished themselves by popularizing education and carrying out scientific forestry research.

Article 36: Moral as well as material rewards should be given by the state or revolutionary committees at all levels, based on one's contribution, to any of the following meritorious individuals:

1. An individual who has worked in a basic-level forestry unit for more than 15 years, has cherished forestry and scored remarkable achievements.
2. An individual who has introduced inventions or made major innovations in production, teaching and scientific forestry research.
3. An individual who has firmly guarded his production post, observed labor discipline and rendered meritorious services in fulfilling production targets.

4. An individual who has played an exemplary role in enforcing law and implementing forestry policy and scored remarkable achievements in resolutely struggling against infractions of law.

5. An individual who has bravely and unswervingly fought forest fires and accomplished remarkable results.

6. An individual who has rendered meritorious service in preventing and averting accidents, and prevented the state and the people from suffering a major loss of property.

Article 37: Disciplinary actions of varying degrees, including dismissal of an offender from public office, should be taken against state workers who are found delinquent in one of the following aspects:

1. Those who are incompetent in leadership and have caused damage to forestry production.
2. Those who have defied policies, laws, rules and regulations in forestry and caused damages to forests or serious waste of lumber.
3. Those who have failed to fell trees and reafforest according to state laws.
4. Those who have illegally used funds earmarked for forest cultivation.
5. Those who have resorted to deception and submitted false reports on achievements.

Article 38: Those who have destroyed trees in rural and urban areas, around houses and villages and along roads and waterways should be asked to grow three trees for each one they destroy or pay a fine.

Article 39: Those who have committed a not so serious violation of the Forestry Act should be asked to make compensation for the losses or pay a fine and turn in any illegally obtained property; those who have seriously violated the act should be punished by law if they are involved in any one of the following acts:

1. Starting a forest fire.
2. Destroying a forest for the purpose of land reclamation or for the development of sideline production or animal husbandry.
3. Collecting firewood, grazing flocks and gathering pebbles and stones in a young forest, in a mountain area which has been marked off for forest cultivation, in a forest built for protection against sandstorms and holding sand dunes in check, or a forest built for any other special purpose.
4. Violating regulations governing natural preservation or hunting control.
5. Entering forest areas without authorization to procure lumber, bamboo, firewood, charcoal or finished or semifinished wood or bamboo products.
6. Illegally taking lumber or felling trees, or stealing or looting lumber.
7. Carrying out speculative and profiteering activities in lumber markets.

8. Violating the Forestry Act, disobeying advice, and assaulting personnel guarding forests.

9. Becoming seriously delinquent in work, thus causing damage to a forest.

Article 40: Those who willfully start a forest fire in order to destroy a forest, organize a gang to destroy a forest or kill personnel guarding a forest should be severely dealt with and punished by law.

Article 41: In any violation of the Forestry Act committed under the direction of a unit's responsible person, actions should be taken not only against the offender but also against the responsible person; the latter should be seriously dealt with based on the nature of the case.

Chapter Seven: Appendix

Article 42: Details concerning the implementation of the Forestry Act will be formulated by the Ministry of Forestry with the approval of the State Council. Specific measures for enforcing the act should be formulated by the revolutionary committees of the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities.

RENMIN RIBAO ON PUBLIC SECURITY'S ROLE IN MODERNIZATION

OWO10208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Public security personnel are an important force in safeguarding China's socialist modernization, says today's PEOPLE'S DAILY in a frontpage editorial.

Winter or summer, rain or shine, the public security personnel stick to their posts, the editorial says. They are industrious and hardworking, seeking neither fame nor gain. "They have made important contributions to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat so that they are respected by the people and feared by the enemy."

Normal social order and order in production and other work, says the editorial, "are prerequisites for fulfilling our modernization programme" and in this respect public security personnel "have an important duty to discharge." But in doing their work, "they must apply the democratic method of persuasion and education." In handling contradictions among the people, "bureaucracy and commandism are absolutely not allowed."

The editorial emphasizes that the rights of citizens as stipulated in the constitution must be firmly guaranteed. Infringement of such rights is against the law and will be punished. Only by respecting the people's rights can the public security force help isolate and strike at the handful of counterrevolutionaries and criminals hostile to socialist modernization and seeking to sabotage it.

There are a few people who disregard the public interests, act arrogantly and even take the law into their own hands to sabotage normal social order, the editorial points out. These people must be punished by law.

The purpose of punishing violation of the law, the editorial says, is to safeguard the democratic rights of the people and ensure their security so that workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres can concentrate their energies on their work and study and realize modernization.

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BEIJING PAPER CALLS FOR MASS EFFORT TO IMPROVE TECHNOLOGY

OW010246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 1 (XINHUA)--Today's WORKERS' DAILY stresses the need of a technical revolution to provide Chinese industrial enterprises with modern technology and equipment in a relatively short period. Only by raising the technical level can labour productivity be increased and China's modernization accelerated, the paper says in a frontpage commentary.

China must learn the world's advanced techniques and import advanced equipment, but as an economically backward country China "cannot achieve modernization simply by relying on imports". "Modernization cannot be bought with money. It must be achieved through the people's hard, creative work."

The commentary calls upon industrial departments and trade union organizations to speed up the mass drive for technical transformation and innovations by making proper arrangements, providing the necessary funds and conditions for workers to study technology and exchange experience. "The modernization of the majority of our existing enterprises has to be achieved through self-reliance, or, in other words, by tapping production potential through technical transformation and innovations, rather than importing everything." "In the early and mid-1950's," the commentary recalls, "our industries were even more backward than today.... But, because the ingenuity and enthusiasm of the workers were brought into play, we were catching up technologically with the industrially developed countries." "The present situation is better than it ever was before," the commentary continues, "we will certainly complete the great tasks of the technical revolution if we give full scope to the workers' initiative and creativeness."

Accompanying the commentary is a report on how a 66-year-old factory in Jiangsu Province raised its technological level.

On the eve of liberation in 1949, the Changzhou diesel engine plant was a dilapidated workshop equipped with two dozen old machines. With technical transformation over the years, production has been mechanized or automated. During the 1965-1978 period, the plant's total output went up 15 times while cost of production dropped by 53 percent.

PHOTOELECTRIC INSTITUTE TREATS INTELLECTUALS CORRECTLY

OW280626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 26 Feb 79 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents: "The Party's Heartwarming Policy--On Correct Treatment of Intellectuals by the Photoelectric Institute Party Committee"]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 26 Feb--The Photoelectric Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences branched out from the Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery in Changchun in 1970. It is located in a remote mountain valley in western Sichuan where the natural environment and living conditions are rigorous; yet scientific research is thriving there and the scientists and technicians are unwilling to go elsewhere. There they deeply feel the warmth of the party's policy.

The Changchun Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery was controlled by the "gang of four's" accomplices, and the revolutionary cadres and intellectuals there were ruthlessly persecuted by the "gang of four." Great numbers of scientific and technical personnel were labeled "enemy agents" or "suspected enemy agents" and sent to settle in the countryside. Even the former party committee secretary, Liu Yunzhong was sent to the countryside. Later Liu Yunzhong was transferred to Sichuan to set up the Photoelectric Institute. Despite the fact that the institute was in a remote rural area and life was tough there, many scientific and technical personnel asked to go there. Among them were more than 40 cadres and scientific and technical personnel, who were transferred from the northeast to that little-known mountain valley in the southwest under a host of false charges.

Party committee Secretary Liu Yunzhong and other comrades knew that the persecuted scientific and technical personnel were all good or comparatively good comrades. Most of them had grown up under the party's training and many were backbone professionals at the Changchun Optical and Precision Machinery Institute. At the first meeting after their arrival, the institute party committee solemnly announced that all these cadres and scientific and technical personnel were comrades in the revolutionary ranks and that all the "hats" and slanders and false accusations imposed on them in the past were false and they were all given their positions and jobs back. Beginning in 1973, the institute completely straightened out those comrades' files, removed the false accusations against them and sent letters to the units where their family members, relatives and friends who had been implicated were working to clarify right and wrong and relieve them of their burdens.

At present, the relationship between the party and intellectuals in this institute is harmonious and the leading comrades of the party committee have become bosom friends of many of the scientific and technical personnel.

PROVINCES OBSERVE SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

OW240150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1607 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb--On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, the Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Hubei provincial revolutionary committees, the municipal and county revolutionary committee concerned and the local chapters of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association presented wreaths at the local Soviet army martyrs' tombs, monuments and tablets.

CHINA DEVELOPS ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE FOR MEN

OW270854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 27 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese medical workers have developed an oral contraceptive for men, gossypol--a phenolic substance obtained from the root, stem and seeds of cotton.

Trial use by over 10,000 healthy men gave an effective rate of up to 99.89 percent. Half of the participants have taken the contraceptive for more than two years and some for as long as four years.

Generally the contraceptive is taken for a two month period, with a daily dose of 20 milligrams. The sperm survival rate declines and the sperm become fewer and fewer until all die. At this stage, a maintenance dose is used, which is 150 to 220 milligrams a month, taken generally, twice a week. The health of the men taking the contraceptive was not affected.

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When the contraceptive is not taken for two to three months, the sperm condition returns to normal.

In 1971 Chinese medical workers began testing the contraceptive on male rats, mice, dogs and monkeys with good effect. After systematic study of the function of gossypol in preventing conception, its toxicity and clinical effects, tests began with human subjects in 1972.

When rats were taken off gossypol their function of reproduction was recovered. The second and third generation descendants of these rats were normal and healthy.

Some men who take the contraceptive in some areas have low blood potassium. Chinese medical workers are conducting further research to improve the medicine.

XINHUA CONTINUES ZHOU YANG ARTICLE ON LITERATURE, ART

OW241417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 24 Feb 79 OW

["Zhou Yang on Literature and Art in the New Period of Socialism (Continued)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)--A clear line must be drawn between bourgeois liberalization and the freedom of creation and discussion that China needs. Both the leftist attitude that obstructs the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and the rightist tendency to turn "blossoming" and "contention" into bourgeois liberalization should be opposed.

Zhou Yang stressed this point in his speech at the Guangzhou forum in December 1978, in which he elaborates on six points: tasks of literature and art, praise and exposure, socialist literature and its allies, form and style in art, free academic discussion, and leadership. The PEOPLE'S DAILY carried the text in serial on 23 and 24 [February].

A fierce struggle on this point has raged for over two decades, ever since this principle of "blossoming" and "contention" was put forth by Chairman Mao in 1956. In the first decade, 1956-1966, some party comrades feared that "freaks and monsters" might take advantage of the policy to make trouble. And in fact some bourgeois rightists did grab the chance to attack the party. The anti-rightist struggle that followed in 1957 stopped them. But the struggle was exaggerated because of leftist errors. There followed a hard but successful fight to make the decade one of flourishing socialist Chinese literature and art. There were disruptions from right and "left," and there were errors too, right or "left," in the work, Zhou Yang said.

In the second decade, 1966-1976, however, the "blossoming" and "contending" policy was supplanted by an extremely reactionary and savage line of feudal fascism. Works were banned, writers and artists persecuted. Now this principle is written down in the new constitution, which is a victory for socialist democracy, Zhou Yang said.

Science and art are highly creative labour that require a maximum of freedom to bring into full play the talent, personality and ability of each individual. Only through democracy can artists and scientists display their initiative and creativeness, take an interest in competition and discussion. And only thus can the masses improve their powers of appreciation and criticism. Otherwise, there can only be stagnation of art and science.

Zhou Yang called the essence of this principle the freedom to develop different artistic forms and styles and freedom of discussion by different schools in science. What then, is the difference between this freedom and bourgeois liberalization?

The difference lies in blossoming for socialism, Zhou Yang answered. The aim is to serve the interests of socialism and the broad masses, to develop a socialist art and the science of Marxism.

The political stand of new China's literature and art is openly proclaimed, that is, it is guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. But this is no stricture on freedom for literature and art. Serving the great majority does not mean no freedom of creation. Freedom doesn't mean only serving individuals or a minority.

Zhou Yang spoke sharply against ossified thinking, calling it "the biggest danger now facing us." He criticized leading cadres who indulged in simply reciting quotations from Chairman Mao's 1942 Yanan forum talks instead of following their substance and spirit in deeds. That is not really adhering to Mao Zedong Thought, but only covering up for one's own laziness, ossification and bureaucracy.

Speaking on the relationship between art and politics, a question which still holds people back from creativity for fear of making mistakes, Zhou Yang stressed that art, politics and a person's world outlook are inseparable, and yet they are not the same thing. Proletarian art serves working class politics and is guided by the Marxist world outlook. But neither politics nor world outlook can take the place of art itself. We oppose haphazardly treating questions of art as political matters, Zhou Yang said.

On the question of allies, Zhou Yang stressed that socialist literature does not and must not fight alone. It must unite with all its allies. Zhou Yang reviewed the experience of the Soviet Union and China in the 1930's and pointed out that the forces of socialist literature and art embrace all patriotic, democratic and progressive forces. This includes our Taiwan compatriots and Overseas Chinese, and progressive writers in other countries, especially of the Third World.

Zhou Yang denounced lying and empty preaching in literature, and demanded that it truthfully reflect life, influence life in a forward-looking way, and propel history forward.

WOMEN OF CHINA JOURNAL ENGLISH EDITION REAPPEARS

OW020804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)--The English edition of WOMEN OF CHINA reappears this March to mark International Working Women's Day, following a break of 13 years. It is in circulation in China and abroad.

WOMEN IN CHINA started in 1956. It was a bimonthly magazine, circulated in more than 50 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Western Europe, North America, Oceania and in Hong Kong and Macao.

It is now a colourful monthly magazine, which describes how Chinese women are working for the nation's modernization. Aspects of family life, everyday problems and achievements of Chinese women are covered in the journal.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT HONORARY PRESIDENT EXTENDS GREETINGS

OW020806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, March 2 (XINHUA)--Soong Ching Ling, veteran leader of Chinese women's movement, extends her greetings to women of the world on the occasion of the resumption of publication of the English edition of WOMEN OF CHINA.

As honorary president of the All China Women's Federation, Soong Ching Ling urges the magazine to be "a bridge to bring the women of our country and of other lands closer together."

"As I write, China and the United States have agreed to normalize relations. The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries is a great step forward in the struggle for peace in the world. It will be welcomed by peace-loving people everywhere. I wish to extend through this magazine my best wishes to our friends in the United States," she says in a special article written for the first issue.

"It is with immense pleasure that I greet the reappearance of WOMEN OF CHINA in this propitious spring of 1979 which finds an inspired people firmly embarked on a new Long March to modernize their country," she says.

Soong Ching Ling recalls the debut of WOMEN OF CHINA in 1956, only a few years after liberation had come to the Chinese people.

"People's China, then, was at once new and old; new in the sense of the people becoming masters of the country led by the Chinese Communist Party; old in terms of its long civilization. Beyond her borders China was little understood. The world wanted to know how our people fared, how they lived and worked under the new system. How, in other words, they would build China into a socialist country and cement the ties of friendship with the people of other lands."

The English edition of WOMEN OF CHINA aimed at meeting that need in its own way. But its publication was banned in the days when Lin Biao and the gang of four held sway.

Soong Ching Ling says: "But the laws of history prove that the intrigues of such dregs of mankind always come to an ignominious end. In October 1976, the Chinese people got rid of the gang of four and this triumph led to a resuscitation of what had for a decade or so been a cultural 'wasteland.'"

She heartily supports the nation's present effort to build a powerful modernized socialist country. "This new Long March calls for sustained political fervour and hard work. Like their menfolk, China's women, who account for half the population, do not spare themselves in the effort to realize the nation's modernization programme. Women in all fields are dedicated to the task history has called on them to perform in China's new period of development.

"This magazine will convey the facts to its readers on how in the post-gang-of-four period, the Chinese women live, work and study as they carry on the socialist revolution and construction," she writes.

RADIO BEIJING INTRODUCES NEW ARMY SONGS IN JIEFANGJUN GEQU

OW281305 [Editorial Report OW] Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 27 February reviews the February 1979 issue of JIEFANGJUN GEQU [LIBERATION ARMY SONGS] JOURNAL in its "PLA Life Program."

According to the announcer, the journal carries 24 songs, including songs for chorus, duet and solo recitals. The broadcast includes a recording of 5 of the 24 songs, each preceded with a brief explanation of the subject matter of the song, and a segment on how to teach a song.

The announcer says the subject matter of 5 of the 24 songs is the four modernizations, and the melody of 1 of the 5 songs, entitled "Shift the Work Emphasis to Socialist Modernization," is imbued with the characteristics of Hubei folk songs and can be sung in chorus or unison.

The announcer also introduces the subject matter of a song, entitled "Know It Like the Palm of Your Hand," which is sung in duet. The song describes how the political instructor and the commander of a company painstakingly carry out their political and ideological work to know conditions in their company in the same way that they know the palms of their hands. The announcer also introduces the titles of a few solo songs, including "The Spring Tides Surge in the Motherland," "The Beautiful Flowers on the Grassland Are in Full Bloom," "Springtime Has Arrived in the Golden Yanbian" and "The Ballad on Crossing the Hills." According to the announcer, 1 of the 24 songs, "Yearn for Return," depicts the strong yearning for Taiwan compatriots and the pressing mood for Taiwan's early return to the motherland.

In teaching the song "We Whip Our Fast Horses and Rush Forward," the announcer notes that this song consists of two sections and gives the words of the first section: "We whip our fast horses and rush forward. We emancipate our minds and raise our aspirations to the clouds and skies. We are so bold that we dare to tame tigers, and we have 10,000 ways to overcome our difficulties. We will strive hard to realize the four modernizations well ahead of our schedule."

ANHUI HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS CADRE

HK010404 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] A memorial service was held in Hefei on 19 February for Comrade (Yu Deshui), former deputy director of the provincial civil affairs department and Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC, who was persecuted to death during the Cultural Revolution. The provincial CCP committee has now decided to completely rehabilitate him.

Wreaths were sent to the memorial service by the Anhui provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; the provincial CPPCC; the Political Department of Anhui Military District; democratic parties; the provincial organs; the Shandong provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; the Political Department of Nanjing Military Region; the CCP committee of the 27th Army; the CCP committee of the 1st Jinan Regiment; Zhejiang Military District; Comrades Wan Li, Gu Zhuoxin, Shao Shouy, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, Zhang Kaifan, Cheng Guanghua, Ren Zhibin, Ma Changyan and other responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee Huang Yan, Wu Yanqiu and Liu Rulin; and responsible comrades of provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus concerned. Wreaths were also sent by Comrade (Yu Deshui)'s former superiors and close friends including Tan Zhenlin, Xu Shiyu, Li Desheng, Nie Fengzhi, Lin Hujia, Chu Yunshan, Tie Ying, Tan Qilong, Wang Yiping, Qian Jun, Zhang Yuhua, Peng Jiaqing, Gao Jui, Li Yuwen, (Zhang Hsiuzhu), Zhong Hsidong, (Zhang Yiming), (Guan Zhenping), (Lin Yousheng), (Li Dezhong), Liu Ling, (Ju Wenyi), (Chang Qing), (Feng Deying) and others.

Attending the memorial service were responsible Comrades Wang Guangyu, Zhang Kaifan, Cheng Guanghua, (Yuan Zhen), Ma Changyan, Zhang Zuoyin and Guo Tixiang of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; and Vice Chairmen Huang Yan, Wu Yanqiu and Liu Rulin of the provincial CPPCC committee. They extended deep sympathy to Comrade (Yu Deshui)'s surviving family members. Also among those present were some 500 cadres of provincial-level organs. Participants who came from outside Anhui to attend the memorial service included (Hu Wenyi) and other former close friends of Comrade (Yu Deshui); (Liu Haosheng) representing the PLA unit to which Comrade (Yu) formerly belonged; and (Qu Qifeng) from the revolutionary committee of Wendeng County, Comrade (Yu)'s native home in Shandong Province.

Comrade Cheng Guanghua, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided over the memorial service. Comrade (Wu Qiguang), deputy secretary of the discipline inspection committee of the provincial party committee and director of the provincial civil affairs bureau, delivered the memorial speech.

ANHUI EDUCATION BUREAU HOLDS CONFERENCE

HK020430 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] "The Anhui Provincial Education Bureau recently held a conference of the directors of the education bureaus of prefectures and municipalities and principals of key middle and primary schools subordinate to the province to seriously study how education work in middle and primary schools can conform with the shift of the focus of the whole party's work. During the conference (Hu Kaiming), Standing Committee member of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, participated in the discussion and replied to questions which everyone raised."

The participants held that the focus of middle and primary school work must be shifted to teaching.

These schools should improve teaching quality and bring up more able people for realizing the four modernizations. They pointed out: "The conditions for the shift basically exist. However, to realize the shift of the focus of the work of middle and primary schools, it is necessary to pay attention to grasping work in the following three aspects:

"1. It is necessary to continue to deeply study and implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, further liberate our minds, continue to grasp work on rectification well, rapidly change the unsuitable situation in ideology, leadership groups, teaching ranks and the current work style of the middle and primary schools, persist in putting practice above everything, strictly do our work in accordance with the laws of education and steadily improve teaching quality in middle and primary schools.

"2. It is necessary to further strengthen the building of leadership groups in education departments at all levels and in middle and primary schools, improve leadership style, enhance management levels, be bold to liberate our minds, smash the restricted areas of so-called 'dictatorship of stereotypes' and 'running the schools by experts' erected by the gang of four and enable our education departments at all levels and the leadership groups of over half of our middle and primary schools to become skilled hands and experts in education work within 2 to 3 years.

"The education departments must augment the forces in professional classrooms, reduce the number of administrative personnel, strengthen their professional guidance over the schools and eliminate bureaucracy and officialism. We must also transfer experienced and able veteran bureau directors and principals back to the education front and boldly promote able backbone teachers to leadership posts in education. School leaders must know the laws of teaching at least one subject, establish the system of listening to lessons and try their best to do some teaching. They must learn something about the theory of education and teaching methods, and understand how to do their work in accordance with the laws of education. Teacher group leaders in schools must be elected democratically."

"3. It is necessary to effectively promote the quality of middle and primary school teaching, rely on teachers, further implement the policy on intellectuals, enhance the level of the qualifications of teachers and take effective measures to enhance the political status of teachers. It is also necessary to do well in evaluating three ten thousandths [wan fen zhi san] of the teachers at all levels. We must pay serious attention to recruiting into the party teachers who meet stipulations, paying particular attention to recruiting a number of backbone teachers. We must formulate the volume of work for schools at all levels and the teachers of the various subjects, and reward those who have surpassed their volume of work and whose quality of teaching is high."

It is also necessary to help teachers solve their work and daily life problems. Education departments must improve the quality of teachers through television universities, correspondence and rotational training. The schools must strengthen the study of teaching, train new teachers in the basic principles of teaching and rapidly enhance their level of teaching.

The conference also decided on the scale of the key middle and primary schools subordinate to the province and studied the tasks of student enrollment this year. The participants said: "The task of middle school education is to train qualified labor reserve forces for socialist construction and to train qualified students for the institutes of higher education. Therefore, we must correctly view the question of the proportion of students who go on to higher education." The conference revealed that a few schools try to improve this proportion by artificially sifting, lengthening the hours of schooling and conducting tough examinations.

This method is wrong. Although this is not the main trend, we must pay attention to preventing this from happening.

The participants held: "We must also seriously analyze the question of excessive burdens on pupils. Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, education in middle and primary schools during the 11 years of the Cultural Revolution was seriously trampled on and its quality seriously lowered. As a result, pupils lack a great deal of knowledge and their foundation is weak. To win back the losses caused by the gang of four, cadres and teachers have relentlessly grasped teaching and seriously adopted measures. In this way, burdens on pupils have thus correspondingly increased, which has resulted from the actual current situation and is a temporary phenomenon.

"Through concrete analysis, pupils with heavy burdens are primarily those in graduate classes and short-term courses. However, some areas prolong teaching time to no limits and give too much homework. Some even disallow winter and summer holidays or Sunday rest and do not launch any physical culture activities. As a result, the pupils have to spend all day in classrooms or at homework. This kind of situation must arouse serious attention. There is no necessary direct ratio between limitless teaching and in increase in the knowledge of pupils. Improperly performed work might produce the opposite result, lower the effects of teaching and affect student health. Therefore, it is necessary to emphasize that students' burdens must be reasonable, and to seek teaching efficiency. In this way, we must proceed from improving teaching methods and enhancing teacher qualifications to solve this contradiction.

"We must follow middle and primary school work regulations, control the overall volume of pupil activities, strengthen political and ideological work, launch various activities, strengthen political and ideological work, launch various activities outside the schools, grasp physical culture and promote the moral, physical and intellectual development of young people and juveniles."

We must also popularize and consolidate 5-year primary school education, develop junior middle school education, control the development of senior middle schools and develop agricultural and industrial middle schools.

FUJIAN FORUM STRESSES LINKS WITH TAIWAN

HK010747 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 1 Mar 79 HK

[Summary] Some 150 figures from various circles and Taiwan compatriots held a forum in Fuzhou on 28 February to commemorate the 32d anniversary of the 28 February uprising in Taiwan. The forum was attended by Lin Yixin, Yuan Gai and Liu Yongsheng, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Comrades Lu Sheng and Deng Keming of the Fuzhou PLA units; and responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Lin Yixin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the forum, saying: "Relations between China and the United States have been normalized. Vice Premier Deng achieved complete success in his visit to America. This has created still better conditions for bringing Taiwan back to the motherland and unifying the motherland." He said: "Fujian and Taiwan are closely related. The ancestors of the great majority of Taiwan compatriots came from Fujian. Our relations are extremely close. We warmly welcome Taiwan figures of all circles to visit their relatives in Fujian and tour the province. Their safety and freedom of movement will be guaranteed. They are welcome to re-establish contacts and exchange visits with relatives and friends in Fujian, and to exchange views on the great cause of unifying the motherland and on strengthening relations between the people of Taiwan and Fujian. We should strive to fulfill at an early date the great cause of unifying the motherland and building China still faster into a powerful modern socialist state."

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FUJIAN PAPER COMMENTS ON AGRICULTURE

HK250628 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Feb 79 HK

[FUJIAN RIBAO 23 February short commentary: "Correctly Implement the Production Principles, Fully Grasp Farming Preparations"]

[Excerpts] This year we must fully implement the principles of attaching equal importance to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development, and of working in the light of local conditions and achieving appropriate concentration, and fully grasp farming preparations and spring farming.

The short commentary points out: Although we have reaped a bumper harvest of agriculture 2 years in succession, due to the protracted interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, grain output in Fujian is still not up to the mark. Grain output must be grasped very firmly. We must not relax simply because the grain output in our own commune or brigade is satisfactory. We must steadily grasp the activities of farming preparations with manure collection as the center, sow enough seed and insure sufficient and good planting of early rice.

The short commentary says: We demand that it is necessary to fully grasp farming preparations. We are not only talking about grasping farming preparations for rice, but also about preparations for industrial crops.

In conclusion, the short commentary demands that the leadership at all levels work in the light of local conditions and make overall arrangements and unified plans for the output of grain and industrial crops, covering everything from leadership forces to manpower arrangement. We must grasp grain production very firmly. As to the areas sown to industrial crops, plans for land, seed, manure and technical measures must be implemented one by one without losing the opportune time. In this way we can achieve a still greater development in grain and industrial crops this year.

JIANGSU MUNICIPALITY PAYS ATTENTION TO AIR DEFENSE

OW201008 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Feb 79 OW

[Article by the Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee: "Strengthen Leadership, Rely on the Masses and Do a Good Job in Urban People's Air Defense"]

[Summary] Chairman Mao instructed us: "Prepare against war and natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony." Under the guidance of these great strategic policies and by relying on and mobilizing the masses, Wuxi Municipality has carried out a deepgoing ideological education in making preparations against war. The municipality has exposed and criticized Lin Biao and the gang of four for their crimes in interfering with and sabotaging people's air defense work and achieved good results in building a people's air defense network.

"At present there are a number of people's air defense works in the municipality that have become part of peacetime production and daily life, including underground workshops, warehouses, meeting halls, reception halls, classrooms and parks. While striving to do a good job in constructing people's air defense works, we have also paid attention to building ambulance corps, emergency repair teams, public security and antichemical warfare teams, fire brigades and other professional contingents and to setting up a warning and alarm system."

There was once a misconception among comrades in our municipal CCP committee and grassroots units that people's air defense work could be neglected in order to concentrate our efforts on production. This was caused by the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In order to raise our understanding, the municipal CCP committee held various meetings to study the instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on strengthening our preparedness against war and people's air defense. After studying and discussing this question, we have achieved unity in our thinking on the following three areas:

"1. We should view the situation from the point of view of 'one divides into two'. While considering that the general situation is now excellent, we must also recognize that the Soviet revisionists are bent on subjugating our country. Therefore, we should never relax our revolutionary vigilance, forget the need to make preparations against a war of aggression or fail to make the necessary preparations.

"2. We should view the relationship preparing ourselves against war and production from the dialectic point of view. The relationship between preparing ourselves against war and production is one of unity, since preparing ourselves against war will hasten production. If we consider both our responsibility and make overall plans and proper arrangements, we can achieve successes in both.

"3. We should evaluate difficulties objectively. While recognizing the various difficulties in digging tunnels, we should also be aware of the favorable conditions for solving these difficulties. It is true that digging tunnels requires manpower, materials and financial resources. But if we rely on the masses, tap latent potentialities, carry out innovations, rationally allocate manpower and prepare ourselves against war in the spirit of industry and thrift, we will be fully capable of overcoming these difficulties."

As a result of heightening the people's ideology and understanding, the whole municipality has actively built people's air defense works.

NANJING PLA UNITS END DEFENSE MEETING, STRESS PREPAREDNESS

OW010850 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 1 Mar 79 OW

[Text] A meeting of Nanjing PLA units to exchange experiences on the construction of people's defense projects ended on 27 February after a 6-day session. During the meeting participating comrades closely studied the instructions on strengthening preparedness against war and the people's air defense issued by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. They visited people's defense projects in Wuxi City and compared notes on constructing people's defense projects. Comrade Xiang Shouzhi delivered a work report. Comrade Nie Fengzhi gave a written summary report at the meeting.

After comprehensively summarizing work done on people's defense and preparedness against war in the past 10 years in the Nanjing area, and based on the guidelines of the third National People's Defense Conference and on actual prevailing conditions, the meeting set forth the tasks and measures concerning people's defense and preparedness against war to be taken care of from now on.

Comrade Xiang Shouzhi pointed out in his work report: To do a good job of preparing against war, it is most important to strengthen ideological education on war preparedness so as to enable our residents to realize the reality of the danger of war still remaining in a serious degree and the need to strengthen preparedness against war and perfect people's defense. Various localities must work well in overall planning for the construction of people's defense projects and map out various measures to prepare for war.

They must firmly grasp the construction of people's defense projects and make every effort to fulfill the various tasks set forth in the meeting in regard to people's defense so that the tasks are adaptable to local prevailing conditions and compatible with overall planning to serve the primary purpose.

Proceeding from our actual needs to persist in fighting, production and work in wartime, efforts should be directed toward doing a good job of building up people's defense specialized contingents, strengthening specialized training and continuing to raise the ability of cadres at all levels to organize and command, as well as to raise the tactical and technical level of various specialized subcontingents.

The report pointed out: To fulfill various tasks in regard to people's defense and preparedness against war, the key lies in the attention given it by the leadership, the establishment of a more effective office in charge of people's defense work and the close coordination and cooperation of all departments concerned. Party committees at all levels must strengthen practical leadership over this work. The first secretary must lead personally. Efforts should be made to correctly handle the relationship between people's defense and preparedness against war and economic construction and to study and solve problems arising in daily work. Cadres engaged in people's defense work must be bold in tackling problems, offering suggestions and solving those problems.

The work report called on various provincial military districts, the Shanghai Garrison Command, the military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments to look upon people's defense work and the work of strengthening preparedness against war as one of their own vital tasks and do a good job in the people's defense while endeavoring to foster militia building. Military organs, departments concerned and troops stationed in cities and townships must actively coordinate among each other to give vigorous support to this task. They must take the initiative to assist the localities to make a success of people's defense work.

In his summary report Comrade Nie Fengzhi said: To strengthen people's air defense and do a good job of constructing people's defense projects is an important strategic measure in countering an enemy surprise attack, preserving our effectiveness and seizing the initiative in war. Most of our cities are political, economic, military and cultural centers and communications hubs. Leading cadres at all levels must keep up with the guidelines of the party Central Committee and rely on the working class and the broad masses of the people in the cities to make people's defense work a success. The emphasis of current party work is shifting toward socialist modernization. People's defense must also keep up with the current situation. Resolute efforts must be made to implement principles and policies relating to people's defense work, strengthen education on current events, foster education on the role of people's defense work and preparedness against a future war. We must raise our awareness, emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts and do a good job in a down-to-earth way, so as to cope with the needs of war as well as those of peace.

JIANGSU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CCP MILITIA WORK REGULATIONS

OW221401 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Feb 79 OW

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular calling on all party organizations and army units directly under the provincial military districts to conscientiously study, publicize and resolutely implement the militia work regulations newly promulgated by the CCP Central Committee.

The circular calls on all party committees to fully understand the importance of the party Central Committee's issuance of the militia work regulations, deepen the understanding of the militia's strategic role, and analyze the local militia work situation by linking it with reality and the militia work regulations. The regulations should be disseminated as soon as possible to cadres of the people's armed force departments and grassroot militia organizations.

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JIANGSU CALLS FOR OVERCOMING FEAR OF RIGHTIST LABELS

OW281011 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Feb 79 OW

[Article by (Ye Xicheng): "Eliminate the Danger of the Ultraleft, Overcome Rightist Label Fear"]

[Text] At present the peasants ardently long for the rapid implementation of party policies. However, in implementing policies, we have met with ideological resistance derived from a fear of being labeled a rightist. When one fears being labeled a rightist, one endlessly worries that, by implementing rightist policies today, one may someday be labeled a rightist. Consequently, one becomes indecisive, as though caught in an intractable dilemma. [passage indistinct]

The gang of four endlessly incanted "struggle brings progress," "without struggle, one turns revisionist," "the poorer one is, the more revolutionary one becomes," "the poor make revolution, while the rich turn revisionist" and other such poisonous slogans to cloud the minds of the people. Anyone who dared tell them "no" and opposed them was liable to be labeled a rightist with the ensuing danger of being purged. Consequently, "being left is better than being right," "it is more revolutionary to be left than right" and other such fallacies became prevalent. This is the root cause of our fear of being labeled rightists.

By analyzing the source of our fear, we aim at overcoming it. The root cause of our fear is traced back to its ultraleft origin. Therefore, we must continuously expose the danger of the ultraleft and criticize all absolutely preposterous ultraleft absurdities so that those who spread these absurdities are exposed to the light of day and become "rats scurrying across the street with everyone yelling: Kill them, kill them!"

Practice is the only criterion for testing truth. The serious damage the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four caused our party and state is known to all. Examples in communes, brigades and households in Wujin County can be seen everywhere. After analyzing and studying these examples and by drawing a clear line of demarcation between the ultraleft line and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we no longer have to view things happening all around us with our own limited vision, and our consciousness in implementing party policies will also be enhanced. This conforms to the dialectic that to overcome the fear of being labeled a rightist, one must criticize the left; and that only by criticizing the left can one eliminate the fear of being labeled a rightist.

XU JIATUN ATTENDS NANJING MEMORIAL MEETING

OW281154 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 27 Feb 79 OW

[Text] A memorial meeting for Comrade (Huai Yadong), formerly director of the provincial machine building industry department, inspector of the inspection office of the provincial people's council and member of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, was held in Nanjing on 12 January 1979.

Comrade (Huai Yadong) was persecuted under the ultraleft revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and suffered from serious physical and mental blows. He was ill for a long time and died in Nanjing on 25 December 1978 at the age of 65.

Wreaths were sent by the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial CPPCC committee, the general office of the provincial CCP committee, the organization department of the provincial CCP committee, the party committee of organizations directly under provincial jurisdiction, the provincial (?economic) commission, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial electronic industry bureau, the provincial machine building industry bureau, the provincial (?administrative)

bureau and other units. Wreaths were also sent by the Gulou District CCP Committee in Nanjing Municipality and the Nanjing radio factory.

Wreaths were also sent by Peng Chong, Xu Jiatun, Lin Hujia, Jiang Weiqing, Liu Shunyuan, Li Shiyang, Chen Guang, Hui Yuyu, Zhou Ze, (Jin Shaobo), Wang Bingshi, Liu Lin, Chen Ketian, Zhang Guangzhong, (Li Yuanru), (Wang Yiping), (Liao Rongbiao), (Tian Ting), (Wang Fang), (Gao Qiyun), (He Binhao), (Sun Fuzhong), Chen Liang, (Yuan Antian), (Cao Youliang), (Gao Liguang), (Duan Chun), (Shun Chang), (Wu Zhen), Sun Jianzhong, Wang Chubin, (Zhou Guofan), Fang Zhen, (Zhong Zhiping), (Sun Yishan), (Zhang Bingyu), (Pao Qichen), (Zhang Shaoan), (Sun Fenghui), (Dai Rongxin), (Zhao Jie) and other comrades. The memorial meeting was attended by Comrades Xu Jiatun, Zhou Ze, Wang Bingshi and Liu Lin; responsible comrades of provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus; friends of Comrade (Huai Yadong); and representatives of departments concerned; in all, more than 300 people.

Comrade Liu Lin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Chen Liang, deputy secretary general of the provincial party committee, delivered the memorial speech.

JIANGSU PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS ENDS SESSION

OW220022 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 18 Feb 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Fifth Jiangsu Provincial Women's Congress ended on the morning of 18 February after a 6-day session. The congress approved Comrade Qin Suping's work report and the resolution on it, and formed the fifth executive committee of the provincial women's federation.

The closing ceremony was held on the morning of 18 February. It was attended by the leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district, including Chu Jiang, Zhou Ze, Huang Chaotian, (Zhou Shaobo) and (Xu Xiangcheng), as well as the responsible persons of the provincial trade union council, provincial poor and lower-middle peasants' association and the provincial CYL committee. A Hunan provincial women's delegation also attended.

Comrade (Ren Yi) delivered the closing speech in which he said that to cope with the shift in the focus of party work and speed up the pace on the new Long March, it is essential for women to boldly emancipate their minds, study hard, rapidly heighten their theoretical, cultural and scientific-technological levels, be promoters in speeding up the realization of the four modernizations, foster stability and unity and be united in marching forward and engaging in the four modernizations.

Following thorough discussion and consultation, the congress elected and formed the fifth committee of the provincial women's federation, which is composed of 165 comrades, comprising 139 members and 26 alternate members. The committee held its first meeting on the afternoon of 18 February and elected the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members. With approval of the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Qin Suping was elected chairman while Comrades Ren Yi, (Li Mengpei), Guo Xiumei, (Hu Shimin), (Lu Xiuru), (Xu Shiji) and (Zheng Xiuying) were elected vice chairmen of the provincial women's federation.

SHANDONG ENTERPRISES SETTLE CIVIL DISPUTES BY MEDIATION

SK281430 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 25 Feb 79 SK

[Excerpts] Many industrial and mining enterprises in Yantai Municipality have made arrangements for mediation over civil disputes. This has made it possible to settle civil disputes at the grassroots levels, thereby promoting stability and unity.

In conducting mediation they carry out patient and meticulous ideological work on the basis of the desire to promote unity. In dealing with disputes they conscientiously analyze them, reason things out and adhere to the principle of fairness and reasonableness in making settlements, irrespective of who is involved in the cases. The objective is to see that both parties involved in a case are truly satisfied with the settlement--not only do they say that they are willing to accept the settlement but they really think so in their hearts.

Last year, 95 percent of the civil disputes were settled at the grassroots level in a timely manner. This added to the consolidation of the excellent situation of stability and unity and to the promotion of production.

SHANGHAI PAPER ON ANTIPARTY POSTERS, PUBLIC ORDER

OW020501 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Today's WEN HUI BAO carries in its "readers column" on page 2 several readers' letters criticizing a number of unhealthy trends which have appeared in society recently.

A letter from reader (Wang Weizhong) says: Recently a number of big-character posters at People's Square have slandered and hurled personal abuse at the socialist system, the party and leaders. In their texts people have given vent to their discontent against the socialist system, slandered the party and leaders, and incited the masses to oppose the state. Group gambling has also emerged at the square. Speculation and profiteering are also on the increase.

The letter said: We believe that these unhealthy trends appearing at the square should not be allowed to continue. We must strive to maintain the normal order in production, work and society and insure the triumphant development of the four modernizations. We must educate the masses with patience, and departments concerned must adopt effective measures to relentlessly strike at the handful of evil elements.

The workers of the Shanghai garment store report in a letter: Recently, proceeding from their own personal motives, some people wantonly wrote slogans on the wall next to our main gate. This has adversely affected the appearance of the city and the store and attracted the masses who stop to read the slogans, thus causing traffic jams and disrupting the store's normal operation. We must resolutely stop this kind of erroneous action which ruins the appearance of the city, damages public property and affects public order.

(Zhang Ziliang) and (Jiang Daqiao) of the traffic department of the municipal public security bureau say in their letter: More and more young people have recently been skating on the road, thus affecting traffic safety and people's lives. We hope that these activities which are disrupting traffic will soon be stopped.

SHANGHAI RESUMES HANDLING OF DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS

HK281050 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 13 Feb 79 p 2 HK

[Article by Xiao Ding [1420 0002]: "Shanghai Advertising Corporation Resumes Work of Handling Domestic and Foreign Advertisements"]

[Text] Advertisements of export commodities are a bridge for international trade. This bridge has been closed for more than a decade but is now being quickly repaired by comrades of the Shanghai Advertising Corporation.

The development of world finance and international trade has stimulated the development of world-wide advertisements. They have become bridges bringing about the unobstructed flow of trade between various nations and areas. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild, advertisements of Chinese commodities completely disappeared while foreign advertisements fared even worse and had no place in China. On the basis of investigation and study the Shanghai Advertising Corporation developed the advertising for export commodities abroad during the latter part of last year. They first established professional relations with more than 100 newspapers and magazines in scores of countries and areas in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe and Oceania and began to accept commissions from 23 export corporations in the country to design and publish advertisements of commodities abroad. Not long after the appearance of these advertisements, the corporations concerned immediately received letters and cables from foreign merchants. After publishing its advertisement in foreign newspapers, the brush factory of the Jiangsu Native Produce and Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation received orders for several tens of thousands of dozens of paint brushes, shaving brushes and shoe brushes from such places as Qatar, Oman, Jordan, Mauritius and Kenya. Scores of customers are also negotiating to place orders. The Jiangsu Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation had a heavy inventory of rubber shoes. After publishing its advertisement, sales became very brisk. When placing their orders, foreign merchants insisted on "Friendship" brand rubber shoes.

To make a success of advertising work in a planned manner, the Shanghai Advertising Corporation has further stepped up investigation and study. The vocational personnel will make a comparison of domestic and foreign advertisements to analytically study and assimilate certain foreign advertisement techniques and strive to make advertisements for Chinese commodities more commercialized and more artistically attractive.

With the energetic support of film studios, the corporation is prepared to make advertising films. With the guidance of such comrades as film director Huang Han and photographer Qian Yu, it has completed such advertising films as "Shanghai Artificial Silk Flowers," "Da Huang," "Cooling Balm" and "Alarm Clocks", along with a TV feature film "Artificial Silk Flowers" which have aroused universal interest.

This corporation has also recently contacted China's export publications, magazines, broadcasting stations and TV stations to handle various foreign advertisements.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR STABILITY, UNITY

OW240630 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Excerpts of ZHEJIANG RIBAO 23 February commentator's article: "Further Develop the Excellent Situation of Stability and Unity"]

[Text] The guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee have recently been implemented throughout Zhejiang so the emphasis of work can be shifted to socialist modernization. In face of this new, great historic task, we must further promote stability and unity, continue to develop socialist democracy, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and establish and maintain good production, work and social order. Only by doing so can we enable all leading organizations to devote themselves to socialist construction. This is the basic requirement to speed up the pace of the four modernizations. It is necessary to improve management and productivity of labor in order to gradually raise the people's material living standard and cultural level. This is where the masses' fundamental interests lie.

Zhejiang suffered deeply from the calamities caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The province was in great turmoil for 10 years. Since the fall of the gang of four, a political situation of stability and unity has appeared throughout the province. This was possible only after serious struggle and at a very great cost. The people of Zhejiang have learned from bitter lessons that only by realizing and developing a socially and politically stable situation can we rapidly restore and develop the national economy, science, education and culture. Without a stable social and political situation socialist construction cannot be developed quickly, the people's livelihood cannot be improved and democracy and the legal system would be out of the question. All words and actions that damage social order and harm socialist modernization run counter to the fundamental interests of the state and people. They should be boycotted and opposed by all patriots.

To further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, it is necessary to continue implementing the party's policies and solve well the questions left over from the past. After the fall of the gang of four, all party committees did a great deal of work, solved many problems and achieved very great results. However, we must also realize that the aftereffects of the prolonged interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four have been very serious and that many problems still remain to be solved. We must continue making great efforts. We must adhere to the policy of solving problems while stabilizing the situation by mobilizing all positive factors and realizing the four modernizations in unity. We must not procrastinate while solving problems that are easy to handle and should be solved. We must resolutely eliminate bureaucracy.

It is necessary to straighten out all framed-up charges and false and wrong cases concocted by Lin Biao and the gang of four and exonerate the persons involved as soon as possible. As for questions that are relatively complicated and whose solutions take time, it is also necessary to conduct investigations and studies and actively handle them, while explaining the situation clearly to the persons involved to enlighten them. The persons involved should give the leading cadres enough time and the necessary conditions to work out a solution. If they have questions to ask and ideas to give, they should inform the higher level through normal channels. They should not do anything that affects stability and unity, social order, traffic and transport or normal production, work and study. They should not continuously create disturbances. The disturbances they create will not only make their problems more difficult to solve but also offer class enemies opportunities to damage our four modernizations.

To further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, it is necessary to continue giving full scope to socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, keep to the principle of democratic centralism and further consolidate and develop a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness. All leading cadres must conscientiously observe and carry out the constitution and adhere to the principle of socialist democracy. It is absolutely impermissible to suppress democracy and criticism and to take revenge. Moreover, it is necessary to educate the cadres and masses to observe the constitution and abide by state laws and decrees and the discipline of revolutionary organizations. Democracy and the legal system are inseparable. The masses are calling for both democracy and the legal system and demanding the realization of democracy and the legal system at the same time. To develop democracy, it is first of all necessary for the people to be the masters of their own affairs and be responsible for the affairs of the state and society in the interest of the state and people. Today if a few people disrupt normal production, work and social order, they are actually violating the legal system and democracy and damaging the rights and interests of the vast majority of people.

The constitution stipulates that no one is allowed to storm offices of party, government and army organizations; encircle and attack cadres; hamper industrial and agricultural production, traffic and transportation, scientific research and school activities; or quit production, work and study posts without permission. People clearly understand that violations of laws which sabotage normal production, work and social order have nothing to do with democratic life. Instead, these acts are the sworn enemies of democratic life and the remnant pernicious influence of the gang of four's followers who engaged in beating, smashing and looting. We must thoroughly eliminate this remnant pernicious influence.

To further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, it is necessary to conscientiously and gradually solve a variety of questions concerning the masses' personal interests. However, the questions left over because of the serious sabotage done to the national economy by Lin Biao and the gang of four, including the questions of overall planning and arrangements for rusticated educated young people, of the employment for working men and women in cities and townships, of wages and welfare and of the housing of workers, can be resolved only after production is developed. The party and government understand that the masses urgently want these questions resolved quickly and thoroughly. The masses should also understand that because of economic difficulties, the party and government cannot resolve all questions quickly and thoroughly at the same time. We must make concerted efforts from the top to the grassroots levels, understand and support each other and work hard to overcome these difficulties together. We should not make new difficulties by acting as we please.

Consequently, the party and government must resolutely oppose bureaucracy, and the masses must consciously overcome their impetuosity. When production is developed and the state accumulates large funds, many questions will be easily resolved. If production is not pushed forward and large funds are not accumulated, not only old questions will remain unresolved but many new questions will also crop up. All leading cadres must go among the masses in various places where questions actually remain, show concern for the masses' livelihood and share weal and woe with them. In addition, it is necessary to clearly explain to the masses that it is incorrect to talk about improving their livelihood independently of production and about their personal interests independently of the interests of the state and the collective. No such demand can possibly be met.

To further develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, it is necessary to correctly handle the two different types of contradictions and be vigilant against the sabotage of a tiny group of counterrevolutionaries. Some questions do exist in some places, but most of these are contradictions among the people. It is necessary to enthusiastically and appropriately solve them through persuasion and education and by conscientiously implementing the policies of the party and government. But we must also realize that a few bad elements and counterrevolutionaries have worked their way into the masses to engage in sabotage and create disturbances. It is necessary to educate the masses to heighten their vigilance and expose these bad people so that questions can be resolved smoothly.

It is necessary to conscientiously strengthen public security work by relying on the vast majority of the masses. It is necessary to resolutely boycott mischief making and actions that hamper normal production, work and social order. It is necessary to deal resolute blows, in accordance with state laws, at murderers, arsonists, embezzlers, swindlers, beaters, smashers and looters who actively engage in sabotage, at other elements sabotaging social order and at criminals.

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We believe that if all our cadres and masses throughout the province are united and of one mind in engaging in the four modernizations, any temporary and local difficulties on our road of advance can certainly be overcome. Certainly, we can unflinchingly realize our four modernizations.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO CALLS FOR UNITY OF LEADING GROUPS

OWO20445 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Feb 79 OW

[Report on 28 February ZHEJIANG RIBAO commentator's article: "The Unity of Leading Groups Is Very Important"]

[Excerpts] The article points out: The unity of leading groups is demanded by the party and urged by the people. All leading cadres should comply with the aspirations of the party and people, consider the general interests and cherish the unity of leading groups as they cherish their own eyes. They should strive to settle differences of one kind or another existing in leading groups. In order to accomplish this, they should follow the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, look ahead and hold democratic discussions and heart-to-heart talks with one another. They should conduct criticism and self-criticism to settle differences in an aboveboard, down-to-earth way.

Some comrades suffered unfair treatment and persecution by Lin Biao and the gang of four. They should vent their fury on Lin Biao and the gang of four. Now that they--victims of frameups--have been rehabilitated and are enjoying fair treatment under correct policies, they should have ease of mind and work hard for the party. They should never think about personal gain or loss, thus affecting the unity among comrades. Those comrades who have committed mistakes and hurt others should honestly admit their mistakes and take action to correct them. Only by having such an attitude can comrades have a common language and basis for unity among themselves.

We should resolutely oppose a mountain-stronghold mentality, sectarianism and factional activities. The "squad leader" in particular should make himself an example of unity. He should seek the opinions of others and let them express their views. He should take the lead in adhering to principles and a good work style. He should know how to closely unite the members of the party committee into a militant collective which can lead the masses in realizing the four modernizations. In short, both the "squad leader" and the members of the party committee should have proletarian broadness of mind, do everything in the interests of the four modernizations, and highly treasure the unity for which we have paid a high price.

Unite to look ahead and unite to achieve the four modernizations!

ZHEJIANG TO STRESS STABILITY, UNITY IN RURAL AREAS

OW210922 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 21 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, February 21 (XINHUA)--Correct understanding and handling of class struggles in the rural areas in the interests of maintaining political stability and unity are the key to accelerating agricultural development. This was the opinion of participants at a recent enlarged meeting of the Zhejiang Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held to discuss ways of carrying out decisions of the party Central Committee on agriculture.

Like all other places throughout the country, Zhejiang, which is traditionally called "a country of fish and rice" on account of their abundance and its favourable natural conditions, has experienced ups and downs in agricultural production since the founding of new China in 1949.

During the first seven post-liberation years, the province's annual output of grain shot up from 4.3 million to 7.65 million tons, increasing by an annual 7.5 percent. Rate of increase slowed after 1958. Things were especially bad during the 1974-1976 period, when the province had to ship in maize and sorghum from the northeast to make up the deficit in food grain caused by successive crop failures. The province had been paralyzed by the years of disorder caused by ultra-left policies pursued over the years, especially during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976).

Agricultural production changed for the better when order was restored immediately after the overthrow of the gang of four. In 1977, the province's output of grain reached 7.5 tons per hectare for the second time in history and last year, it hit an all time high, around one million tons more than in the previous peak year.

The disorder over the years, the participants concluded, was caused by excesses in political movements directed against so-called "right deviations" and attempts to improve the peasants' living conditions. "To maintain political stability and unity," said Meng Xianzhai, secretary of the Deqing County party committee, "it is of paramount importance to maintain the stability of leading bodies at all levels. In the course of the political movements, however, cadres in grassroot units in rural areas were made the targets of the struggles. As a result, the more they worked, the fiercer would be the criticism against them." "There is a popular saying: 'A tiger can become a lamb if he works long enough in a leading position'. How true that is! I have become over-cautious after going through fire again and again," said Meng Xianzhai.

Another major topic discussed at the enlarged meeting was the implementation of the party's rural economic policies. Under the ultra-left policies, the participants held, there was much confusion on definitions of capitalism and socialism. For example, small plots allotted to the peasants for their private use, the peasants' domestic sidelines and village fairs, which are necessary supplements to the collective economy, were described as "remnants of capitalism". Errors of egalitarianism were made in the Big Leap Forward year of 1958, and were corrected in early 1960's. During the Cultural Revolution, however, the same errors were repeated. The peasants were forced to hand over their surplus grain to the state and their private plots and trees to their collectives. In many places, production teams with big income gaps were merged into one bigger accounting unit, resulting in poverty for all.

Zhejiang has abundant natural resources for developing a diversified rural economy. It has a total area of 100,000 square kilometres, 70 percent of which is hilly, 20 percent plains, and the remaining ten percent lakes and rivers. Under the ultra-left policies, grain production was stressed at the expense of forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and forestry. Last year, the province had good harvests in most crops, even though its total output of cotton fell below the previous peak, and so did the total output value of forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Zhejiang used to be the country's biggest silk worm cocoon producer. It now ranks second.

In accordance with a decision taken at the meeting, there will soon be a mass mobilization in the rural areas to discuss and sum up experiences as part of the effort to accelerate agricultural development.

NANFANG RIBAO HITS DIVISION OF PRODUCTION TEAMS INTO SMALL UNITS

HK010518 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 1 Mar 79 HK

[NANFANG RIBAO 1 March commentator's article: "Don't Arbitrarily Divide Up the Production Teams"]

[Text] The cadres and masses on the rural people's communes in Guangdong are seriously implementing the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, criticizing the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and resolutely carrying out the party's policies, thus further developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and promoting spring farming on a sound basis.

However, it is worth noting that some production teams in a few places are arbitrarily dividing themselves up into small units, affecting spring farming. All places must take a clear-cut stand and rapidly solve this problem.

We are now facing the busy season of spring farming. Every production team must work hard every second to do well in farming preparations and spring farmwork, to insure that the foundation is laid for reaping a bumper harvest of early rice. If the production teams busy themselves with dividing themselves up, it is not possible to do well in spring farming. This will delay the early rice and cause the work over the whole year to fall into a passive situation.

The production teams in some places have decided to divide themselves up into very small units, and also to divide up the common property of the production teams. They even cause difficulties in production for certain households with little or weak labor forces. Obviously, acting in this fashion will seriously affect the effort to bring into play the superiority of the collective economy and affect stability and unity in the rural areas. It violates the basic interests of the masses. We hope that the party organizations and government in these places will attach importance to this problem, do their work well, clear away certain muddled ideas and solve the problem in good time.

How can we strengthen leadership and correctly solve the problem of dividing up the production teams? We hold that it is necessary to take a clear-cut stand and adopt correct methods. The cadres of the counties, communes and brigades must unify their thinking, make prompt decisions at the right moment and solve the problems properly. In work method, it is necessary to resolutely follow the mass line and guide the masses to solve the problem spontaneously. It is necessary to carry out meticulous political and ideological work and clearly explain that to arbitrarily divide up the production teams does not conform with party policies, does not benefit production and will do great harm to the masses. The party organizations and the government must provide bold and skillful leadership. It is necessary to get rid of the one-sided viewpoint that "as soon as respecting the production teams' right of self-determination is mentioned, it is unnecessary to have party leadership."

With regard to certain production teams which are really too large as a result of improper amalgamations in the past, we can carry out the necessary changes and readjustments after seeking the views of the masses and after the busy season of spring farming. In doing this we should convene meetings or congresses of peasants to discuss and approve the matter and report to the upper level leadership organs concerned for approval, in accordance with the policy regulations.

However, we must make it crystal clear to the cadres and masses that no division of the production teams is permissible during the current busy spring farming season, to avoid adversely affecting farmwork.

To rapidly promote agriculture is the requirement of speeding up the four modernizations and the requirement of improving the peasants' living standards. It represents the basic interests of every member of every production team. Therefore, so long as we do our work well, the problem of some production teams arbitrarily dividing themselves into small units is certain to be solved smoothly, and the peasants are certain to unite and exert every effort to do well in spring farming and win a bumper harvest of early rice.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES GUANGXI MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

HK010803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 79 p 3 HK

[Abridged article by Weng Changpu, chief engineer of Guangxi Capital Construction Commission: "Proceed From Reality and Step Up the Pace of the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] We are called upon to shift the focus of our party's work to socialist modernization this year. To do a good job of this transition, we must first change our way of thinking and "keep both the interests of the country and those of the international (market) at heart while working for the benefits of one's own locality" instead of "striving to form a perfect administrative system at every level" as we did in the past. We have to work very hard to achieve this. To this end, one of our important tasks is to conduct in-depth investigation and study, find out about the characteristics of every locality and truly proceed from reality.

Guangxi, which lies in the subtropical zone, has a mild climate and abundant rain. With an annual rainfall of 1,400 millimeters, many kinds of crops can be planted all year round. There are over 10 million mou of wasteland that can be brought under cultivation. The mountains here also make it possible to develop forestry and other diverse economic undertakings on a large scale. This region is rich in water resources because the place is crisscrossed by rivers. It tops the country in the output of manganese and occupies an important position in the country with its reserves of aluminum, tin, lead, zinc and other nonferrous metals and rare minerals, not to mention its inexhaustible limestone reserve. A population of 33 million provides Guangxi with an abundant labor force.

1. In agricultural production, Guangxi should make more contributions to the state in sugarcane production. We should strive to build Guangxi into an important base for the production of sugarcane, timber, hemp and jute, rubber, tea, fruit and medicinal herbs as quickly as possible.
2. We should use the abundant reserve of nonferrous metals in this region to develop special types of steel products in a planned way. Coordinating with the state's efforts in exploiting Guangxi's nonferrous metals, we should, in a planned way, run small and medium-sized processing enterprises to serve the big state enterprises. In so doing, we will be able to support the state in developing large-scale industry and at the same time quickly spur the growth of local industries.
3. Since Guangxi's limestone and other reserves are among the richest in the country, we should use this favorable condition to speed up the development of the building materials industry, including the cement industry, and strive to build the region into a building materials base.

4. Though Guangxi is poor in coal reserves, it is rich in water resources. We must speed up the development of Guangxi's hydropower industry. This is of great significance in solving the energy problem in Guangxi's development and in our industrial and agricultural construction in the central-south and southwest regions.

5. As for communications and transportation, we must pay attention to inland river and ocean transportation and step up the construction of wharves and navigation courses. If we cut a several kilometer long canal between the Sijin reservoir in Heng County and the Qinshui River which flows into the Beibu Wan, we can link Guangxi's inland waterways with the sea and hence promote foreign trade. In planning future industrial distribution, particularly with regard to industries involving huge freight volumes or export, we must fully consider the facilities of transport by inland waterways to reduce freight and promote the development of water transport.

6. We must speed up the rate of construction and make full preparations for all work. We must make economic and technical surveys before mapping out construction plans and must carry out prospecting, designing and other preparatory work before commencing on any engineering project. We should learn a good lesson from the loss we previously sustained in hastily embarking on certain construction projects.

7. We must make use of Guangxi's beautiful scenery to speed up the development of the tourist industry and accumulate more funds for socialist modernization. Many of the scenic spots in Guangxi have not yet been developed. We must develop these places in a planned way and pay attention to environmental protection.

Modernization requires manpower. Guangxi is technically weak and the existing technical force in some departments has not been fully used. We suggest that departments concerned attach importance to qualified people and give full play to their talents. Leading cadres at all levels should also study anew to meet the needs of the four modernizations and grasp the essential scientific and cultural knowledge and skills as quickly as possible.

GUANGXI REESTABLISHES PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

HK020340 Nanning Guangxi Autonomous Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, local people's procuratorates at all levels in Guangxi have been reestablished and are exercising their legal procuratorial power. They have actively unfolded work to uphold and strengthen the socialist legal system.

"The people's procuratorial organs are one of the important tools for the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are also the special organ for upholding the authority of the socialist legal system and for supervising the enforcement of state law. During the Great Cultural Revolution, the procuratorial organs were seriously persecuted by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The organs were thoroughly smashed and the cadres were dealt blows. Their work was suspended for as long as 10 years. With the concern of the regional party committee and party committees at all levels and with the support of departments concerned, the autonomous region and all prefectures, municipalities and counties have reestablished procuratorates one after another over the past half year. This is an important victory in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four."

According to the new constitution, arduous tasks are assigned to the procuratorial organs. People's procuratorates at all levels in the region have selected a large number of cadres to work in the procuratorial organs. These people have a high party spirit and good work style and clearly understand policies, are energetic and have a certain cultural standard.

All places have paid special attention to promoting a large number of experienced cadres from among the comrades who did political and legal work in the past. For instance, 85 percent of the procuratorial cadres in Yulin Prefecture and county have been transferred from among the cadres who did procuratorial, court and public security work in the past.

In compliance with the provisions of the constitution, people's procuratorates at all levels in Liuzhou, Nanning and Wuzhou prefectures have immediately carried out prosecution work. By applying their procuratorial functions, they have struck accurate and vigorous blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and criminals. Together with courts, public security departments and departments concerned, they have reviewed a large number of grievances and miscarriages of justice, upheld the socialist legal system and protected the lawful rights and interests of citizens.

HUBEI PROVINCE HOLDS MEETINGS ON PROMOTING AGRICULTURE

HK020425 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 79 HK

[Excerpts] Various counties and municipalities of our province have lately called a succession of meetings of cadres of 3 or 4 levels to convey and implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and of the enlarged conference of the provincial CCP committee, and to concentrate on discussing how to institute the shift of focus of party work and how to reap a bumper harvest this year.

To thoroughly convey and implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Hubei's leading provincial CCP committee comrades Chen Pixian, Huang Zhizhen, Wang Qun and Ren Zhonglin, along with responsible comrades from various provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus led over 100 cadres to 8 prefectures and over 30 counties and municipalities to attend meetings called by these counties. The meetings were called to specifically help with implementation, investigations and on-the-spot studies, and also to help various places speedily organize an upsurge in preparations for spring farming.

In connection with the reality of agricultural production, various places during the meetings conscientiously studied the documents of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the draft resolution of the Central Committee concerning several issues on speeding up agricultural development, the draft of the trial work regulations for the rural people's communes and the relevant decisions of the provincial CCP committee. They seriously summed up in line, principles, policies, leadership style and so on the experiences and lessons of both positive and negative aspects, enhanced understanding, changed their thinking for the better and made a good start.

Over the past 10 years, one political movement has followed another. Cadres have lost interest in grasping production, and commune members have lost zeal in production work. Under the influence of the ultraleftist line, various rural policies have also suffered sabotage, which has blunted the enthusiasm of the masses. In leading agricultural production, people have violated the objective laws of agricultural production, gone in for coercion and commandism, given blind directions, embarked on doing everything rigidly and indiscriminately regardless of conditions, and done things according to the bureaucratic will. This has brought serious losses in rural work and agricultural production. As a result of criticizing the ultraleftist line by relating it to reality in this way, cadres have realized that the ultraleftist line is a great vice which has hindered our agricultural development. Only by thoroughly repudiating it, can we turn chaos into order, distinguish right from wrong, insure the smooth implementation of the party's policies and speed up agricultural production.

Lingering fears will be eliminated and people's minds emancipated by criticizing the ultraleftist line and eradicating its poisonous influences. At the meetings, comrades at all levels offered many good suggestions on how to thoroughly carry out the party's various rural policies in shifting the focus of work. In accordance with everyone's views, the various county CCP committee members studied specific measures for implementation with respect to sowing plans, labour management, the management system for communes and brigades, grain procurement tasks, private plots, domestic side-occupations and village trade fairs. They openly announced them at the meetings, which stimulated and enhanced the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses.

According to comrades who attended the meeting, the Huanggang County CCP Committee decided that those units whose conditions were not yet ripe but had gone in for the brigade accounting system could revert to the production team accounting system. Those brigades which practice brigade accounting should carry out "three contracts and one reward" in the production teams. Rewards should be given for production increases in communes and brigades. After yearend appraisals, the county should pay cash rewards of 8000, 6000 and 4000 yuan respectively to the first three who achieve great production increases in the five targets of grain, cotton, oil, pigs and total income. Rewards after appraisals and comparisons should also be paid by communes to brigades and by brigades to production teams. Grain procurement quotas should be fixed for 5 years. The portion of increased production can be used for more consumption, reserves and sales. The self-determination and ownership rights of production teams should be seriously respected. Under the guidance of the state plan, production teams are entitled to sow according to local conditions and to decide on measures for increasing production. These measures were unanimously supported by the comrades who attended the meeting.

In the wake of shifting the focus of work, how shall we make the leadership style and method suit the needs of this change? At the meetings, various places held serious discussions on this question and put forward a series of improvement measures. Yumeng County CCP Committee planned to readjust, augment and strengthen the leading groups of the commune party general branches and prepared to transfer some young and strong cadres with rural work experience to take up posts there.

Meetings should be greatly reduced and the "five excesses" overcome. The county CCP and revolutionary committees should retain only a small number of comrades to direct routine work. Most comrades should go down to the countryside and the factories to work at selected places, make investigations and carry out studies. It is also necessary to energetically grasp the training of county, commune and brigade cadres and to organize them to study economics, science and management to enable them to be further suited to the new situation.

BRIEFS

GUANGXI SUGAR INDUSTRY--Nanning, 6 Feb--By the end of 1978, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region had put 6 newly built sugar mills and 1 expanded sugar mill into operation, raising its number of sugar mills to 73 and its annual sugar output to over 400,000 tons. These new and expanded sugar mills can process 6,350 tons of sugarcane daily and produce 76,000 tons of sugar annually. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0107 GMT 6 Feb 79 OW]

HUNAN IRON, STEEL--By 20 January, daily output of steel, iron, rolled-steel and coke in Hunan had surpassed that of December. The various iron and steel enterprises in the province have worked hard to reduce raw materials consumption and overcome shortages of electricity and raw material. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 79 HK]

GUIZHOU CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SPRING FARMING

HK010528 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] From 22 to 25 February the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee held a conference on spring farming. The conference demanded: "Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must regard doing a good job of spring farming as a current overriding central work."

Referring to the excellent rural situation, the conference pointed out that, in such excellent situation, the province should whip up an upsurge in spring farming and not miss an opportunity. The conference held: "In the first year after the emphasis of the party's work was shifted, we must first promote agriculture. However, spring farming is the first battle for winning a bumper harvest for the whole year. We must fight this battle well. It means that we must build well the foundation for winning a bumper harvest for the whole year. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province must fully understand the significance of doing a good job of spring farming. They must understand the importance of the agricultural season. We must also understand that time is very pressing. We can no longer delay."

To do a good job of spring farming, the conference put forward the following tasks:

1. We must respect the production teams' right of self-determination. Under the guidance of the state plan, we must seriously fulfill the production teams' quotas for agricultural production for this year. We must work out practical plans for production. We must teach the masses to carry out scientific farming.
2. Centering on the production plans, we must establish the system of responsibility and put it on a sound basis.
3. We must implement the economic policies. We must announce to the masses that the task of procuring grain will remain unchanged for 5 years. The province will not procure more grain this year than last year.
4. We must combat drought to win a bumper harvest.
5. We must show concern for the masses' livelihood. In places which were affected by drought last year, we must grasp production and relief work well.

To do a good job of spring farming, the conference held that party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership and, in accordance with the spirit of the relevant instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council, should develop the political situation of stability and unity. All fronts must go into action and support spring farming.

GUIZHOU RIBAO Editorial

HK010536 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Feb 79 HK

[GUIZHOU RIBAO 28 February editorial: "Concentrate the Forces To Do a Good Job of Spring Farming"]

[Summary] Spring farming is a current, overriding central work in the rural areas. We must fight well the battle of spring farming and not miss an opportunity.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. To shift the emphasis of the party's work, we must first grasp agriculture well. We must particularly understand that "the foundation of agriculture in our province is weak. The yields of grain dropped last year. Such a backward situation in agriculture cannot meet the requirements of the people's livelihood and speed up socialist modernization. The situation urges us to greatly speed up agricultural development." At present, we must first concentrate our forces to grasp spring farming well and do everything possible to win a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

To do a good job of spring farming, the most fundamental thing is to rely on the party's policies to mobilize the socialist activism of commune members. We must also publicize the three documents of the party Central Committee to the masses to make them known to everyone.

"It rained very little last winter. The problem of drought has emerged since the beginning of spring. We must see that spring drought does not become a serious problem. We must prepare for and combat drought. We must establish the idea of combating drought to carry out spring farming and win a bumper harvest." All places must prepare for and combat drought and collect more organic manure. They must show concern for commune members and encourage them to use their leisure time to cultivate their private plots well and do a good job of proper household sideline production. All occupations and trades must support spring farming.

GUIZHOU PROVINCE REESTABLISHES PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

HK010522 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] To strengthen the socialist legal system, people's procuratorates at all levels in Guizhou Province have been established and begun work. "During the Great Cultural Revolution Lin Biao and the gang of four vigorously pursued ultraleftism and fanned the evil wind of thoroughly smashing public security organs, people's procuratorate and people's courts. People's procuratorates at all levels in our province were abolished and the procuratorial cadres were persecuted. The socialist legal system was trampled on and sabotaged."

Since the smashing of the gang of four, the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has decided to reestablish people's procuratorates at all levels. Since last year, party committees at all levels in the province have included reestablishment of people's procuratorates on their agendas and regarded it as a current, important task in building the legal system. They handled a large number of cases of violations of law and discipline in a comparatively short time.

SICHUAN JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS REINVESTIGATE INCORRECT CASES

HK230834 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Feb 79 HK

[Excerpts] After the conclusion of the National Judicial Work Conference, and under the leadership of the party committees, the judicial departments at all levels in Sichuan have persistently adhered to the principles of seeking truth from facts and correcting all mistakes made. They have liberated their minds, broken into the "forbidden areas," and thoroughly sorted out and reinvestigated various political cases on which verdicts were returned during the Great Cultural Revolution. By the end of last December, Sichuan had rehabilitated and corrected some 4,600 unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases, winning the support and praise of the broad masses of people.

In the course of reinvestigating and correcting unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases, and in the spirit of being highly responsible to the party and the people, the judicial departments at all levels have actively launched their work with leadership, and made plans and taken steps based on the importance and urgency of the respective cases. The provincial and prefectural judicial departments have held many special meetings. They have firmly grasped the work concerning the liberation of minds, enhanced their understanding, summed up experiences, discussed typical cases, formulated measures and strengthened leadership. The presidents of many intermediate people's courts have also gone deep into various basic-level units to understand the situations. They have obtained firsthand materials and experiences and strengthened their guidance, stimulating the launching of the work throughout their areas.

The leading cadres of the judicial departments at all levels have also personally received the masses who petitioned for redress, personally handled important dubious and difficult cases, and have paid attention to grasping typical cases. Through discussions on typical cases, they have played a very good role in educating and assisting the judicial cadres and policemen in liberating their minds, breaking into the "forbidden areas" and quickening their pace.

After the conclusion of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, and through studying the documents of the 3d plenary session, the cadres and policemen of the judicial departments at all levels in Sichuan have further understood the significance of reinvestigating and correcting unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases and implementing party policies. They have generally strengthened leadership, increased their efforts, adopted effective measures, further quickened their pace and done well in successfully concluding this work in order to fit into the shift of emphasis in the work of the whole party, to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and score still greater achievements for promoting socialist modernization.

SICHUAN RIBAO Commentator

HK240007 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Feb 79 HK

[Report on SICHUAN RIBAO 23 February contributing commentator's article: "Continue To Do Well in Promoting the Work of Reinvestigating and Correcting Unjust, Trumped-Up and Incorrect Cases"]

[Excerpts] The article noted: After the gang of four was smashed, and following the instructions of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, many localities and departments in Sichuan have gradually reinvestigated and corrected a number of unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases. This has played an important role in distinguishing between right and wrong in line, restoring and carrying forward socialist democracy, activating the thinking both inside and outside the party, promoting stability and unity and developing the excellent situation in Sichuan.

However, in the previous period, the progress of the work of reinvestigating and correcting unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases in Sichuan has been relatively slow and the development of the work has not been well balanced. Probing into the reasons, it was mainly because some of our comrades, particularly some of our leading comrades did not adequately understand the significance of doing well in promoting this work and have not attached sufficient importance to the work. Some comrades did not have a clear picture of the policy in carrying out this work. They had "lingering fear" and were afraid of this and that. They were very hesitant and slow to act and did a very bad job.

Some comrades held that reinvestigating and correcting unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases would "adversely affect stability and unity" in their localities and units. They placed rehabilitating and correcting these cases in opposition to realizing stability and unity. This is very erroneous. To realize stability and unity, it is necessary to have a common ideological and political foundation. That is to say, it is necessary to be unified under the party's line, principles and policies. In other words, it is only possible to really achieve stability and unity under the premise of distinguishing between right and wrong on major issues.

For many years, particularly during the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the gang of four reversed the relationships between enemies and friends, pointed the spearhead of dictatorship at the people, and created a large number of unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases. If we do not thoroughly rehabilitate and correct these cases, it will be impossible to fully expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four, distinguish between right and wrong in line, correctly evaluate the merits, faults, right and wrong of the persecuted revolutionary cadres and the mass of people, restore the original features of past history, and thoroughly liberate the persecuted cadres and masses as well as their dependents. If the problems of this group of people are not solved and if party policies are not implemented, then there will be no common ideological and political foundation for stability and unity.

To consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, we must carry forward socialist democracy. We must institutionalize and legalize democracy and place the masses' democratic rights under legal protection. If the unjust cases are not exonerated, if the trumped-up cases are not rehabilitated and if the incorrect cases are not corrected, the masses' democratic rights will not have any specific guarantee.

The experience of some localities and units in Sichuan which have made relatively great progress in rehabilitating and correcting these cases has demonstrated that the faster, more actively and better they are solved, the better the trust of the people can be won and the more favorable the situation will be for promoting stability and unity.

Some comrades are worried that reinvestigating and correcting unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases will disperse our energy and adversely affect the shift of emphasis of the party's work. This kind of worry is also unnecessary. Shifting the emphasis of the work of the whole party to modernization is a brand new and unprecedented great change. This new and great struggle requires that hundreds of millions of people greatly liberate their minds. In general, in these unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases, the two different kinds of contradictions have been confused and the demarcation line between what is criminal and what is not criminal has been obscured. Such cases have confused right and wrong, distorted the true facts, and confined people's thinking in a deep-rooted manner.

If we do not seriously rehabilitate and correct these cases, it will not be possible to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to clarify the right and wrong in ideology, theory and policy distorted and confused by Lin Biao and the gang of four; it will not be possible to liberate the masses from the confinement of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and to thoroughly correct past mistakes and promote a great liberation of the mind.

Therefore, to seriously and responsibly correct these cases and implement party policies will not only not disperse our energy nor adversely affect the shift of emphasis of the work of the party, but it will remove a great obstacle on the road to shifting the work emphasis. When this work is done well, it will further promote a quick shift in the emphasis of the work of the party.

The article said: To seriously do well in reinvestigating and correcting unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases, we must persistently adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts, suppressing all counterrevolutionaries wherever they are found and correcting all mistakes whenever they are discovered. We must be unswervingly faithful to the law, the system, the people's interests and true facts.

The SICHUAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article said in conclusion: To continue to do well in grasping the work of reinvestigating and correcting unjust, trumped-up and incorrect cases, the party committees at all levels must specifically strengthen leadership. This work involves a large area and the task is heavy. It is impossible to rely only on certain departments to grasp the work. Under the centralized leadership of the party, all people must take action and the whole party must be mobilized to handle the cases before we can speed up our pace.

We must be determined and, with the spirit of thoroughgoing revolution of being highly responsible to the party and the people, do well in firmly grasping this work through to the end and make contributions to consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and realizing the shift in the work of the party.

LHASA TEA RECEPTION MARKS TIBETAN NEW YEAR

OW281121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1922 GMT 26 Feb 79 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 26 Feb--More than 100 representatives of all nationalities from all circles in Lhasa attended a tea reception this morning to happily celebrate the Tibetan people's traditional new year--the year of the goat in the Tibetan calendar.

The reception was sponsored by the Xizang Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee. Representatives from all circles exchanged kadags [pieces of silk presented as a token of greeting] and festival greetings and happily hailed national unity during the reception.

Attending the reception were Ren Rong, Guo Xilan, Xi Jinwu, Basang, Raidi, Chen Zhuo, Losangchicheng, and Hao Guangping, leading members of the Xizang Autonomous Region and the Xizang Military District; Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the national CPPCC; Cuike Dunzhuciren, vice chairman of the Xizang Regional CPPCC; Dege Gazang Wangdui, as well as Cidanwangjiu and another Tibetan compatriot who recently returned from abroad to settle permanently in the motherland.

After the toast made by Raidi, secretary of the Xizang autonomous regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, Guo Xilin, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, addressed the meeting. He said: Spring has arrived in the vast Tibetan Plateau, the rivers have thawed, and the crucial season for agricultural and pastoral production is here. We must seize the opportunity, grasp the key projects, work hard to promote the four modernizations and perform concrete deeds to support our frontier troops' counter-attack against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Guo Xilan said: While celebrating this festival, we miss very much our Tibetan compatriots now living abroad. We welcome all the Tibetan compatriots, including the Dalai Lama, to come back and visit their relatives and friends, do sightseeing or settle down permanently. Their freedom of entry and departure will be guaranteed, and proper arrangements will be made for those who are willing to settle down permanently.

During the reception, everybody drank barley wine and buttered tea. Some sang and danced and composed poems. The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and joy.

YUNNAN RIBAO ARTICLE STRESSES STABILITY, UNITY

HK020345 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Feb 79 HK

[Report on YUNNAN RIBAO 27 February contributing commentator's article: "Political Stability and Unity Are the Preconditions for Solving Problems"]

[Excerpts] The article noted: Political stability and unity are not only the preconditions for realizing the strategic shift of work emphasis and continuously promoting our work, but are also the preconditions for gradually solving all other problems.

Most people do understand that stability and unity are the preconditions for realizing the strategic shift of work emphasis and promoting all kinds of construction and agricultural production. During (?the rehabilitations), there are various kinds of problems (?which urgently require solutions). Some cadres actually suffered for a long time from injustice and discrimination. However, they treasure stability and unity very much. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, they believe that the party and government will certainly solve those problems arising from their reasonable demands. They have exercised their proper democratic rights and adopted various proper forms, methods and procedures to strive to have their own problems solved at an early date. Their actions merit commendations and express the great unity between our party and people and the great enhancement of the political awareness of party members and the masses.

However, we should see that a very small number of people still do not seem to understand that the only way to gradually and smoothly solve various problems is to maintain political stability and unity. They have adopted some improper methods and measures and have done some things that are detrimental to stability and unity. They have even sabotaged normal production, work and social order. They seem to feel that they can solve their problems only through those methods. [words indistinct] Most of the people's problems which they have demanded solutions to are proper and reasonable. The people's desire to quickly solve various practical problems is also totally understandable and sympathetic. However, if they adopt those methods and measures which are going to sabotage stability and unity, then their haste will not bring any success. On the contrary, their actions will hinder the solution to various problems.

The YUNNAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article said in conclusion: We must also see that some problems involving individual, personal, political and economic interests, particularly those concerning economic livelihood and actual difficulties, can be immediately solved, some will have to go through a certain process and others can be gradually solved only after further restoration and development of the national economy.

To achieve this further restoration and development, we must go through a certain process which requires a lengthy period of absolute stability and unity. If political stability and unity is sabotaged so that long-term interests are not fostered, it will be impossible to foster our immediate interests. In a sense then, consolidating and developing political stability and unity is very closely related to solving the immediate personal interests of all individuals.

The leadership organs at all levels must adopt a positive attitude and try to solve in an active and timely way as many of the everyday difficulties and actual problems of the masses as is possible. However, on the other hand, those individual cadres and masses who really have difficulties should bear in mind the overall stability and unity. On the precondition of upholding the stability of the overall situation, they must be considerate toward the state's temporary difficulties. They should not put forward excessive demands or adopt (?methods and measures) which will sabotage or impair stability and unity. This is an important hallmark of working with one heart and one mind.

As long as we work with one heart and one mind, unite closely together and continuously develop stability and unity, our socialist cause will certainly prosper still more and our problems will certainly be gradually solved.

BRIEFS

SICHUAN MACHINETOOL PLANT--Chengdu, 9 Feb--In the past 10 years great changes have taken place in the Chongqing machinetool plant, Sichuan, China's first key plant for producing gear lathes during the 1950's. From 1958 to 1966, the plant's designers designed more than 30 varieties of gear hobbing machines. But during the Great Cultural Revolution, designers and cartographers were dismissed and persecuted by the "gang of four." After the gang's downfall, the designers were called back to the plant and have since worked vigorously to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels. The National Science Conference in 1978 commended the YG3780 high-precision turbine machinetool and the Y3120 high-speed gear hobbing machine designed by the plant. Both machines neared world levels in processing precision and efficiency. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0208 GMT 9 Feb 79 OW]

XIZANG'S LHASA CONSTRUCTION--Since 1978, the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee has taken measures to improve people's lives. They include the establishment of 4 industrial consumer goods stores, 3 food grain and edible oil stores and 3 nonstaple food stores, installation of telephone communications in all units, establishment of 10 public lavatories, building of 8,970 square meters of workers' living quarters, construction of small-scale hydroelectric stations in rural and pastoral areas, and establishment of offices to help backward communes and production brigades and teams develop production. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 79 OW]

XIZANG EDUCATIONAL CIRCULAR--The Xizang Regional Education Bureau recently issued a circular calling on the various prefectures, municipalities, counties, middle schools and relevant units in the region to help applicants for college entrance examination review their studies and prepare for the examination. The circular said that the "Outline of Study Review for the Entrance Examination for Schools of Higher Learning Throughout the Country," compiled by the Ministry of Education, should be used as a guide. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 79 OW]

L. 2 Mar 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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BEIJING MEETING DISCUSSES HANDLING PEOPLE'S LETTERS, VISITS

HK240624 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 79 p 1 HK

[Dispatch: "The Municipal CCP Committee Holds a Municipal Conference on Handling People's Letters and Visits"]

[Excerpts] The Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a municipal conference on handling people's letters and visits from 9 to 13 February. The 300 participants included responsible comrades of the municipal CCP committee, persons responsible for handling letters and visits in departments, commissions and offices of the municipal CCP committee and in the various districts, counties and bureaus, cadres engaged in handling letters and visits, and cadres engaged in the work of implementing policy. Comrade Lin Hujia, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, spoke at the conference.

The participants summed up the situation in handling letters and visits in the previous stage. Everyone held: Since the gang of four was smashed, there has been a great increase in the number of letters and visits. Party committees of the majority of units in the municipality attach importance to this work and have taken active steps to solve and deal with many problems raised in people's letters and visits, achieving great success. However, the party committees of some units do not attach sufficient importance to this work. They have failed to get a tight grasp of it or to assign sufficient forces to deal with it. In addition, the policy demarcation lines in some of the problems raised are not clear. As a result many letters and visits have not been handled in a timely way.

In accordance with the spirit of the central instructions, the participants at the conference looked into, in connection with reality, the question of strengthening the handling of letters and visits. They also put forward initial views and suggestions on how to handle certain major problems raised in people's letters and visits.

The conference pointed out: The number of letters and visits from the masses has continually increased since the gang of four was smashed. Many of the problems they raise are problems left over from history and were caused by the sabotage and interference of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Certain problems are also related to shortcomings in our work and work style. The current task of handling people's letters and visits is very heavy. It is necessary to strengthen the forces assigned to this work. The leadership at all levels must attach sufficient importance to the problems raised in the masses' letters and visits and get a good grasp on solving those problems which should be solved. They should also strive to devise ways of creating conditions for gradually solving problems which cannot be solved at present. At the same time, they must speak reason to the masses and do a good job of ideological work.

At present, certain persons seize the chance of paying visits to deliberately incite the masses to create an uproar and disrupt order in society, production and work. It is necessary to deal seriously with these people in a discriminating way. Serious cases must be dealt with according to law. We must also cooperate with the central units concerned to do a good job of work concerning the relief centers for persons coming to Beijing and strengthen control and education for them.

In view of the problems raised in the masses' letters and visits, the conference demanded that all party committees carry forward the party's fine traditions and vigorously carry out ideological work.

LATE NEI MONGGOL OFFICIALS REHABILITATED

SK252356 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 79 SK

[Excerpts] A rehabilitation memorial service for Mr (Zhalizhaya), vice chairman of the former autonomous regional people's committee and governor of Bayannaoer League, and Madam (Jin Yuncheng), vice chairman of the former autonomous regional woman's federation, was ceremoniously held on the morning of 13 February in the auditorium of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee. Wreaths were presented by the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees, the Nei Monggol Military District, the Nei Monggol Regional CPPCC Committee, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the National Woman's Federation. Responsible persons of the departments concerned of the state organs and the central authorities as well as provinces and regions concerned who presented wreaths to the service included Ulanhu, Yang Jingren, (Qi Zhongxin) and Wang Feng. Their friends and their relative (Pu Jie) also presented wreaths. Also presenting wreaths were responsible persons of the party, government and army of the autonomous region and the regional CPPCC committee including Zhou Hui, Wang Duo, Kong Fei, (Wang Yilun), Baorile dai, Liu Jingping, Yun Shiyang, Zhang Pengtu, (Jieergele), (Li Wen), Shen Xinfu, Juang Jujun, (Bu He), (Peng Mengyi), Meng Qi, Wu En, (Gao Zengpei), (Zhang Rugang), Liu Huaxiang, Kui Bi, Ko Ligeng, Wang Zaitian, Sun Lanfeng, Li Shijie, Peng Sike, (Zhao Yunqi), Zhou Beifeng, Equierhuyakeju, Yang Lingde, Zhang Rongzhen and Jan Zhenxiong.

Units outside the region which sent messages of condolence and presented wreaths to the service included the Gansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, CPPCC committee, united front work department and nationalities affairs committee as well as the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and CPPCC committee and the Alashanzuo Banner Revolutionary Committee. Units in Nei Monggol sending messages of condolence and wreaths were various regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus; the various people's organizations; higher educational institutions; the Bayannaoer League party committee; the Baotou municipal party committee; the Xilinguole, Wulanchabu, Yikezhao and Bayannaoer league administrative offices and the Hohhot, Baotou and Wuhai municipal revolutionary committees.

Attending the service were responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the autonomous region and the regional CPPCC committee, including Wang Duo, Kong Fei, (Wang Yilun), (Huang Hou), Liu Jingping, Yun Shiyang, Zhang Pengtu, Shen Xinfu, Huang Jujun, (Bu He), Meng Qi, (Gao Zengpei), (Zhang Rugang), Ke Ligeng, Wang Zaitian, Sun Lanfeng, (Peng Sike), Zhou Beifeng, Equierhuyaketu and Yang Lingde; responsible comrades from various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus and representatives of the masses. Comrade (Wang Yilun), secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, presided over the service. Comrade Kong Fei, secretary of the autonomous regional CCP committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee, and comrade Huang Jujun, Standing Committee member of the autonomous regional CCP committee and director of the organization department, made memorial speeches.

The memorial speeches stated: Mr (Zhalizhaya) is a native of Monggol nationality from Alashanzuo Banner in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. During the liberation war, under the influence of our party's policy, he rose in revolt with his troops and made outstanding achievements in liberating the former Alashan Banner. After liberation, he was a member of the Nationalities Affairs Commission of the People's Republic of China and worked as chairman of the former People's Government of the Alashan Autonomous Banner; vice chairman of the nationalities affairs commission and the political and legal commission of the northwest military and political committee; vice chairman of the former Ningxia Provincial People's Government and vice chairman of the former Gansu Provincial People's Government. He was elected deputy to the First Gansu Provincial People's Congress, deputy to the Second and Third Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congresses and deputy to the First, Second and Third National People's Congresses.

The memorial speeches stated: Due to relentless persecution by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers in our region Mr (Zhalizhaya) died unavenged on 18 November 1968. He was 64 years old.

The memorial speeches stated: Madam (Jin Yuncheng), vice chairman of the former autonomous regional woman's federation, was of Manchu nationality, the daughter of noted personage (Zhai Tao) and the wife of Mr (Zhalizhaya). During the liberation war, she followed Mr (Zhalizhaya) to rise honorably in revolt. After participating in the revolution, she worked as vice chairman of the Ningxia Provincial Democratic Woman's Federation; chairman of the Bayannaoer League Women's Federation in the region and vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional Women's Federation. She was successively elected deputy to the Second and Third Autonomous Regional People's Congresses and delegate to the First and Second National Women's Congresses.

The memorial speeches stated: Madam (Jin Yuncheng) died on 19 November 1969 in Beijing under the relentless persecution of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line pushed by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers in our region. She was 64 years old.

Today, we hold a memorial service for them in order to overthrow the false charges imposed on them by Lin Biao, the gang of four and their followers in our region, thoroughly rehabilitate them and restore their reputations.

Representatives from Alashanzuo Banner, the hometown of Mr (Zhalizhaya), and his relatives and children also presented wreaths and joined in the service.

WORKERS UNWILLING TO SETTLE IN NEI MONGGOL

SK021005 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Feb 79 SK

[Report on article by (Au Teng), RENMIN RIBAO correspondent: "Why Do the 'Zhaojuns' Want To Return to the Han Dynasty?"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article states: Since liberation, a large number of intellectuals have responded to the call of the fatherland to come to Nei Monggol region group by group to participate in the construction of the border area. They have contributed to the flourishing of Nei Monggol's economic, cultural and scientific undertakings and to strengthening the unity between the Han and Mongolian nationalities.

On his inspection tour of Nei Monggol region in 1959, Comrade Zhou Enlai happily called these comrades "revolutionary Zhaojuns" [Zhaojun was a lady of the Han Dynasty court married to a chieftain of a northern tribe in an act of matrimonial diplomacy], and expressed the hope that more such "revolutionary Zhaojuns" would settle in Nei Monggol region to build the northern border of the fatherland together with the people of various nationalities. Now, 20 years have passed. Where are these comrades at present?

Many comrades have taken root in Nei Monggol. However, unfortunately, we know that a considerable number of such "revolutionary Zhaojuns" have already returned to the "Han Dynasty." At present, some comrades who remain in Nei Monggol region intend to leave for the interior provinces.

Why do such large numbers of persons ask to be transferred? Is there no need for these comrades in the construction of Nei Monggol region? No. Not only are these comrades needed to realize the four modernizations, but it is also hoped that there will be more large numbers of "revolutionary Zhaojuns." Are they afraid of the hard and bitter life here? No, they are not. They say: "We have been here for one or two decades. Why should we fear the hard and bitter life?" So far as we know, the basic cause of this problem is the failure in implementing the policy of intellectuals.

1. A backward situation in scientific and cultural undertakings prevails in the border areas. As a matter of fact, their work here is restricted by objective conditions. Many of these comrades are 40 or 50 years old. They feel they should score more achievements for the country. But leaders of some units do not understand their feelings and do not create appropriate conditions for them.

Many comrades said: It is not horrible to suffer the hard and bitter life in Nei Monggol region. But it is horrible that it is difficult to carry out our work. So long as we can engage in professional work, we are willing to stay in the border area.

2. The work they are doing does not fit their specialties. There are about 16,000 scientists and technical personnel in Nei Monggol region who are not engaged in scientific research. Animal husbandry is the main sector of the economy in Nei Monggol, but many technical personnel specializing in this field cannot engage in research in their fields.

Without implementation of the policy, it is impossible to prevent their ideological unrest and their request to return to the "Han Dynasty." Party committees at all levels must sincerely implement the policy on intellectuals, treasure talent with the utmost revolutionary enthusiasm and give full play to their initiative.

3. Nei Monggol region is situated in the border area, in an arduous and bitter environment. This results in high living expenses. Therefore, some practical questions should be solved in a timely manner. For example, there are 28 technicians in the Design Institute of the Baotou Iron and Steel Company who have lived apart from their wives for more than 20 years. In light of practical problems, they cannot help asking to return to the interior provinces. The gap between the border areas and the interior provinces is fairly great. Therefore, it is necessary to take proper care of the livelihood of these comrades who have engaged in the movement to support the border areas.

I. 2 Mar 79

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PRC
NORTH REGION

SHANXI LOCALITIES HOLD ENLARGED STANDING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SK280706 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 79 SK

[Summary] "Six counties and districts on the outskirts of Taiyuan Municipality recently held enlarged Standing Committee meetings of their party committees and three-level cadre meetings. Participants to these meetings held that the pressing task for shifting the emphasis of work is to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line and make a breakthrough in the forbidden area on the question of learning from advanced experiences."

The meetings held: In the past few years, advanced experiences were not studied in connection with local conditions. When popularizing these advanced experiences, objective conditions were not considered and these experiences were applied mechanically. Participants to these meetings said that advanced experiences should be studied on the basis of local conditions, so that the people's thinking can be emancipated and the transition in the emphasis of work can be facilitated.

YANGQUAN PARTY CADRES ACCEPT PUBLIC CRITICISM

OWO20810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 2 Mar 79 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, March 2 (XINHUA)--Party leaders in the mining city of Yangquan who lived in a luxurious hotel for a long time without paying have now accepted public criticism, moved out and promised to pay their debts.

Zhang Buyang, second secretary of the Yangquan city party committee in Shanxi Province and chairman of the city revolutionary committee, and two other deputy secretaries, Chang Zhenhua and Luo Taoran, were criticized in big-character posters put up by local people for living and working in the hotel without paying for more than one year. Their bills came to some 33,000 yuan. The PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a letter from a XINHUA correspondent exposing the affair in early February.

The Standing Committee of the Yangquan City party committee called a special meeting to discuss the matter. It upheld the criticism and called upon cadres to draw lessons from the case and follow strictly the party's tradition of hard struggle, plain living and close contact with the people. Leading cadres, the committee said, should accept supervision by the masses and should not seek privileges.

The three cadres made statements accepting the criticism and immediately moved back to their original offices. They promised to cover expenses that should be put to their accounts. Now the first secretary of the city party committee, Ma Jie, and the deputy secretaries live and work like other staff members.

SHAANXI RIBAO BLASTS MEDDLESOME WORK TEAM IN INDUSTRY

HK020353 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 79 HK

[Summary] SHAANXI RIBAO printed a letter on 28 February from some workers of the Xian welding tool plant, and added an editorial note which said: "Whether a work team sent into a factory is welcomed there depends not on its self-importance or dignity, but on whether it rapidly and effectively does something for the enterprise. The most important criterion is: Does the team stimulate or obstruct production? This is because production is the central task of a factory. If production remains stagnant, it is necessary to check to see if the work team's line is correct."

The editorial note said: The work team sent into the Xian welding tool plant had stayed there for as long as 17 months. During this time, production has actually declined greatly from the previous level. The plant used to overfulfill its quotas every year. "Since the work team entered, not only has the factory been unable to fulfill its quotas, but it has not even been able to pay wages on occasion. Can it be said that such a work team has no problems?" The clumsy work methods of this team certainly do not suit the new shift in work focus. We hope that the upper level departments which dispatched this work team will inspect and rectify its ideological and work style and solve the factory's problems.

The workers' letter said: After its establishment in 1970, our factory was assessed a progressive unit and overfulfilled its quotas every year, including 1976 when the gang of four ran rampant. The work team entered the plant in September 1977 and has been there for the past 17 months. There are only 120 workers in this small factory, compared with 200,000 in the Anshan steel complex, which has become a Daqing-type enterprise after a year of the exposure, criticism and investigation movement. In our factory, the work team proposed "halt production to make revolution." Last year the factory was a long way from fulfilling its quotas, and there were times when wages could not be paid on time.

As party members, we have the duty and responsibility under the party and state constitutions to report this situation to the upper levels. However, when the work team leader found out that we had reported to the upper level, he fiercely attacked us at large and small meetings, saying: "If you apply, you can withdraw from the party organization," and so on. We did not know what law we had violated to suffer such vengeful blows.

"The work team practices the indigenous policy of 'those who follow me will fare well, those who go against me will suffer.' Those who carry out orders have their wages increased or are promoted to cadres. Comrades who persist in seeking truth from facts are transferred all over the place or dismissed from their posts. The factory has now transferred or dismissed 14 cadres of various levels down to workshop leaders. We hold that this work team method does not conform to party policy and violates the demand for stability and unity and hard work and great improvement in the new situation."

BRIEFS

QINGHAI BROADCASTING NETWORK--The Dulan County radio broadcasting station has strengthened its rural broadcasting network. In the past 2 years, it has helped 4 communes build amplification stations, installed 6 power lines totaling over 40 km in length and established a joint broadcasting network for three communes and 80 production teams. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 2 Feb 79 OW]

CHENG MING COMMENTS ON SINO-VIETNAMESE WAR

HK020207 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 17, 1 Mar 79 p 43 HK

[Article by Yang Yang: "How Do the Chinese Communists Evaluate the Sino-Vietnamese War"]

[Text] The Chinese communist army has counterattacked in the border areas where Vietnam has been unceasingly encroaching. This action has been taken because the Chinese communists have been driven beyond the limits of forbearance. The general view is that the Chinese will be victorious in their counterattack. It is also believed that the Chinese communists have similarly assessed the situation.

The Chinese communists have announced that the aim of waging this small-scale battle in the border areas is to punish the Vietnamese aggressors. This cannot be denied. However, it is doubtful whether this is the only aim. It is believed that the Chinese communists have fully assessed the major significance of this battle. This assessment possibly consists of four points:

1. A small-scale battle would be beneficial to peace and stability in the Chinese border areas. This peace and stability are extremely necessary for the four modernizations.
2. To strike a blow at the small hegemonists, suppress their arrogance and make them restrain themselves are advantageous to peace in Southeast Asia.
3. In punishing Vietnam, the spearhead is pointed at the small hegemonist. However, its master, the big hegemonist, is also given warning.
4. This shows the Chinese communist standpoint, determination and strength to oppose hegemony. It will help expand the international antihegemony united front, push forward the antihegemony struggle and uphold world peace.

WEN WEI PO REPORTS ON U.S. FLIGHTS NEAR PARACELS

HK271128 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Feb 79 p 4 HK

[Text] WEN WEI PO special report: According to well-informed sources, two more U.S. long-range reconnaissance planes overflew Hong Kong to gather intelligence near the Xisha Islands [Paracels] and off the Vietnamese coast. It was estimated that the planes were to photograph Soviet naval activities there. Following an increase in Soviet naval activities in the South [China Sea], the U.S. long-range reconnaissance planes stationed on Okinawa have frequently flown off the Vietnamese coast and over the South China Sea to gather intelligence.

The two U.S. reconnaissance planes, classified as C-135 long-range reconnaissance planes, took off from Okinawa at 0600 yesterday. The first of the two was loaded with sophisticated electronic equipment and was responsible for carrying out the mission over the South China Sea and off the Vietnamese coast. The second plane was to be used for midair refueling of the first.

During the overflight of Hong Kong, the second plane refueled the intelligence gathering plane and then returned to Okinawa while the first flew on to the South China Sea on its reconnaissance mission. The whole mission lasted 10 hours, and the reconnaissance plane returned to its Okinawa base at 1600.

It was learned that the U.S. C-135 long-range reconnaissance aircraft, converted from Boeing 707's, are seldom dispatched to the South China Sea during peacetime. The reconnaissance task over the South China Sea used to be carried out by spy satellites and SR-71 reconnaissance planes which can fly at relatively high speeds.

It was after reports of Soviet naval activities near the Xisha Islands that the U.S. Air Force command on Okinawa sent the slower C-135 reconnaissance planes to keep watch on the Soviet warship movements there.

Two U.S. C-135's from Okinawa overflew Hong Kong the day before yesterday to gather intelligence off the Vietnamese coast. The U.S. Air Force command on Okinawa had informed the Hong Kong Government of the overflight and described it as a "tactical operation."

CHENG MING EDITORIAL CALLS FOR OPPOSING LEFTISM

HK020335 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 17, 1 Mar 79 p 4 HK

[Editorial: "The Most Important Thing Is To Oppose 'Leftism'"]

[Text] Quite a few mainland cadres and overseas public figures suffer from the "disease of fearing rightism." Most of these overseas people are concerned over the fate of the nation. Their common view is that the current CCP's line and policy have "exceeded Liu Shaoqi's."

Liu Shaoqi has been regarded as a synonym for right opportunism and for revisionism. Is this a fair judgment on Liu Shaoqi?

During the initial stage after the founding of the PRC, Liu opposed driving on the socialist road at top speed. He held that under the leadership of the Communist Party, the capitalist economy should be allowed to develop for a certain period. Was this rightism or leftism (please note that there are no quotation marks around the word leftism)?

During the 1957 "antirightist struggle," Liu Shaoqi showed a tendency toward opposing "antirightism." Practice has proven that "antirightism" was actually antileftism (no quotation marks around the word leftism). Was Liu Shaoqi's grumble about the "antirightist struggle" rightism or leftism?

During the "Great Leap Forward," Liu Shaoqi supported Peng Dehuai in opposing a reckless advance. After his view was tested through practice, is it to be regarded as rightist or leftist?

Mr Practice is the most impartial judge. The "antirightist struggle" was basically wrong. It dealt blows at a large number of people and created numerous miscarriages of justice. If we had listened to the "rightist elements" at that time, we could have built socialism in a much better way. For example, Ma Yinchu's theory of regulating population was good at the time. Mr Practice would never describe Ma Yinchu as a rightist element. This impartial judge also pronounced the "Great Leap Forward" a truly reckless advance. The impartial judge proved that the allegation that "it is too early to go in for building people's communes" was only respecting objective economic laws. Those who wish to transcend stages and breach economic laws will surely be punished by history. The "3 years of difficulties" were primarily caused by human factors. Looking back on the sufferings of the Chinese people and on the fact that Liu Shaoqi and others had healed a serious economic disease and transformed danger and weakness into safety and power, do you still want to say that what had been promoted by Liu Shaoqi and others was right opportunism?

Of course, Liu Shaoqi was not an out-and-out leftist element. He made mistakes in showing a tendency toward right opportunism. On the eve of the civil war between the Kuomintang and the CCP in 1946, he failed to see that Chiang Kai-shek was preparing for war and disapproved of the CCP's war preparations. This was a typical example of right opportunism. However, if we regard Liu Shaoqi as a synonym for right opportunism, we are actually wronging him. If we regard Liu Shaoqi's case as a counterrevolutionary one or as a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, we are also wronging him.

If we respect history, science and practice, we should be able to see that the major danger inside the CCP over the past 20, 30 or 50 years has not been rightism but "leftism" and left opportunism. The three great disasters--"opposing rightism," the "Great Leap Forward" and the "revolution" to overthrow Liu--were all the products of left opportunism. As a result of the rampancy of fake leftism and ultraleftism, the Chinese economy was almost dead and there was no people's democracy. When fake leftism and ultraleftism ran wild, the country was on the brink of destruction and the people were destitute. Is it conceivable that we can forget this lesson? Why were Lin Biao and the gang of four able to amass such great power? Many people dwell only on the aspect of people taking advantage of each other. They overlook the aspect of people submitting to the same line. Left opportunists Lin and Jiang and their like speculated in left opportunism. This was the fundamental reason why they were able to place themselves second to one man and above 800 million people and why they were able to energetically carry out counterrevolutionary conspiratorial activities. How much more incisive could this historical lesson be?

We would like to give a piece of advice to people of the CCP: You must oppose "leftism", criticize and oppose the left opportunist line. You must do it energetically. Must we oppose rightism? Yes, you must also oppose rightism. However, the most important thing is to oppose "leftism," followed by opposition to rightism. If you fail to discredit left opportunism, the cause of the Chinese people and the four modernizations will be obstructed and will even fall short of success at the last stage. If you fail to discredit left opportunism, the evils of "leftism" may even stage a come back. We would also like to give a piece of advice to those Overseas people who suffer from the "disease of fearing rightism": Do not act like the proverbial Lord Ye who claimed to be fond of dragons but in fact was mortally afraid of them. The "disease of fearing rightism" and the "disease of mistaking leftism for rightism" can be healed and Mr Practice has the unique prescription.

BRIEFS

TAIWAN MOVIE WORKERS--According to a CHINA NEWS SERVICE dispatch from Beijing on 21 January, the CHINA NEWS SERVICE held a tea party of the literary and artistic circles on 20 January to mark the Chinese spring festival. The participating celebrated personalities in the mainland's literary and artistic circles hope to engage in cultural and artistic exchanges and cooperation with Taiwan artists and writers and to jointly contribute to the great cause of the unification of the motherland. In his speech at the tea party, Vice Minister of Culture Situ Huimin warmly invited Taiwan and Overseas Chinese film workers to cooperate with film workers on the mainland. He added: "Our current films are not good enough and we are ashamed of this." He said: Following the publication of the speech of Minister of Culture Huang Zhen on welcoming Taiwan workers in art and literature to participate in Beijing's theatrical festival, I received telephone calls from a friend in the United States who talked to me about returning to China to work in filming with Chinese film workers. I warmly welcomed his plan. One dramatist and two poets also spoke at the tea party. [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 23 Jan 79 p 4 HK]

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